

Silent Worker.

"The foundation of every State is the education of its youth."—Dionysius.

VOL. XII. NO. 1.

TRENTON, N. J., SEPTEMBER, 1899.

5 CENTS A COPY.

THE WEST AUSTRALIAN DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTION.

[Our readers are indebted to the publisher of the *British Deaf Monthly* for the illustrations of the surroundings and work of Mr. Witchell's institution in East Perth. The accompanying article appeared, with the illustrations, in the *Western Mail* for October 8th, 1897, in the *British Deaf Monthly* for August, 1898, and in *The Mentor* for December, 1898.]

THE duty of training and educating the deaf and dumb has been carried on in Perth for a year past by the West Australian Deaf and Dumb Institution, a voluntary association aided by a Government grant.

The handicap imposed by nature or accident on the deaf-mute is hard for normal man to conceive, and the mental platform they occupy must be greatly restricted. Indeed, how cramped, withered and atrophied the mind can become under these abnormal circumstances, can only be understood and appreciated by those who have tried to assist the deaf and dumb by tedious processes of education, where literally and absolutely everything has to be taught. The initial difficulty of giving a deaf-mute—one who has been deaf from birth or early age—any idea of thought as conveyed by language, either spoken or written, is very great, and the process of engraving anything on minds so remote and inaccessible is in some cases almost beyond human power and skill. For many centuries, indeed, the deaf and dumb were allowed to remain remote from their fellows, and only the later stages of human skill and philanthropy have reached them. Hardly anything could present a greater contrast than two deaf-mutes, both originally of equal capacity, but of whom one who has been educated while the other has been totally neglected. The former will not be very far behind his hearing brothers, while the later often appears but an imbecile.

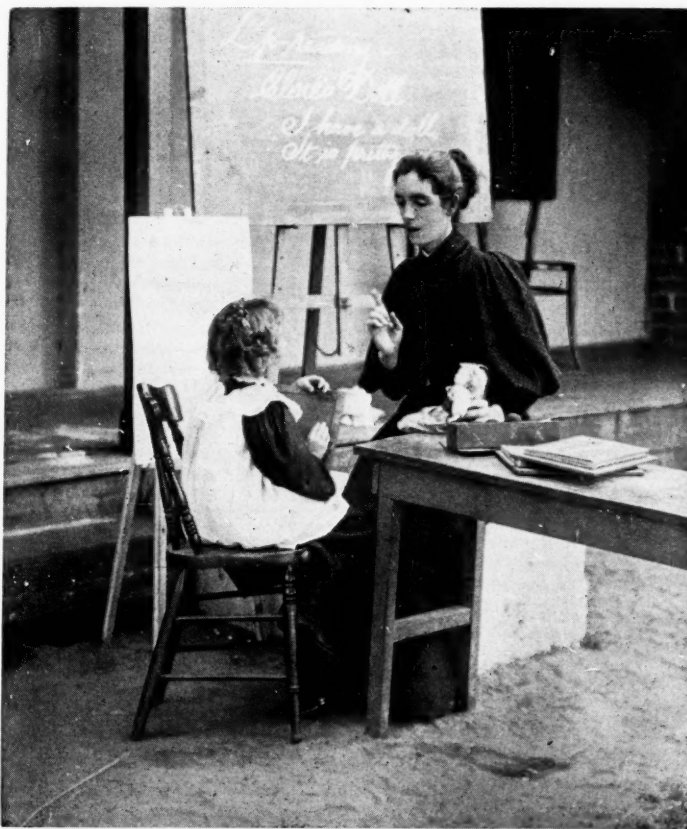
The work of ameliorating the condition of the deaf and dumb in this colony was first originated and carried on in Moor street, North Perth, in the later part of 1896; but the number of pupils increasing, more commodious premises were secured in East Perth, where the work is now in progress with eleven deaf and dumb scholars. The views we present embrace school groups and the general surroundings of the institution, which is splendidly situated on an eminence over the river, commanding an extensive eastern view closed by the Darling Ranges. That the surroundings are well fitted for the character of such an institution is without question, there being sufficient unconfined space with fresh air, for the recreation of the children, while the scenery itself—some of the finest around Perth—has a continual recreating influence most beneficial and exhilarating. The extent of the view may be fairly judged by a glance at the view from the eastern front commanding the river, here a quarter of a mile wide, and terminating with the distant hills.

Coming to the practical work, we show a photograph of the pupils under instruction. The Lord's Prayer is being repeated by the pupils by finger-spelling previous to their dismissal in the field, where recreation is indulged in all the time. The letter "O" may be seen in formation on the fingers of the children, who follow the finger movements of the instructor, Mr. Witchell.

The picture of teacher and child in another view represents a very difficult phase of deaf-mute education, *i. e.*, the inculcation of speech and lip-reading, now generally carried on in such schools. Authorities differ in regard to the percentage of deaf-mute children that may be successfully taught by this method, some claiming it as a means of education adapted to all classes and grades, while others assign to this system only those pupils who show some amount of natural aptitude for instruction and the acquirement of speech and lip-reading. The East Perth Institution has adopted what is known as the American combined system, which embraces both the oral method and the well-known manual system of

by observing the movements of the lips, throat, tongue, chest, etc., of the teacher, and never was a more trying task set before childish mind. Frequently is the pupil baffled for months in acquiring certain formations and sounds and various are the devices for indicating the character of the sound desired to be produced. For instance, the non-vocal sound "k" is sometimes accomplished by the rapid ejection on the part of the pupil of a crumb placed at the back of the tongue. Other sounds are detected and imitated by touching the teacher's throat, thereby feeling the vibration of the vocal words, or by noticing the sudden emission of breath accompanying certain sounds, such as t, sh, and

p. No vocal sounds accompany these characters, their vocal equivalents being respectively d, zh, and b. The vowel sounds included in the elements of speech taught to deaf children are 17 or 18 in number, and in these, as well as others, the greatest care has to be exerted to secure the exact formation required, the mouth, tongue, lips, and cheeks having all to occupy accurate positions that the forthcoming sound may be as correct and distinguishable as possible under the difficult circumstances. The dumbness of the deaf-mute is the consequence of his deafness and speech would arise naturally did the impediment of deafness not exist. In addition to the work above delineated there is in progress through all the years of the deaf child's school life, the steady and persistent acquirement of the English language, to which, it should be borne in mind, these children are more strangers than the greatest of aliens to the country can possibly be. A prominent American teacher of the deaf and dumb has declared that there is no effort put forth in this world of ours greater than that of a deaf and dumb child acquiring a language through the eye. Most grotesque are some of the errors made by deaf and dumb children in attempting to use ordinary language. For instance, a deaf girl informs us that her mother has warned her to be careful in crossing the railway line lest "she might kill a train." This strange inversion is common with the deaf and dumb, errors of this class, "John hit a stick with a dog," being frequent. A juvenile essay results in "My doll has two hoofs," while another informs us that "Anybody hit him with a piece of wood." Instances might be multiplied indefinitely. A much longer term of schooling is required than is necessary in the case of hearing children, and the age of 17 or 18 is often reached ere a lad is warranted in leaving school, being then equipped with a fair measure of the English language and with other subjects, such as geography, history, and arithmetic, up to the standard usually attained in schools for the hearing. In view of the prolonged course of schooling necessary for a deaf-mute, it has been found necessary in most institutions to supply some degree of manual training and craftsmanship in addition to the usual school instruction, that the lad may be enabled to enter a trade. Much to the credit of these institutions, be it said that deaf and dumb tradesmen are a steady, industrious, and sober class, and are universally self-supporting. It is a pity that with such good objects in view and such fine results, institutions of this class should have any difficulty in securing their charges at a proper age, many valuable



THE FIRST LESSON—AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTION.

finger-spelling. The illustration shows a deaf and dumb child reading, and transcribing as she reads, the words which her teacher, Miss Thompson, carefully and distinctly utters, with the most careful attention to the formation of the lips and other vocal organs, in order that the child—unconscious, it must be remembered, of the sound—may read those labial and lingual signs which are to her the skeleton, so to speak, of our words robbed of their sounds. In short, this child, in common with the majority of the other pupils, is learning gradually to utter and comprehend our speech, reading from the motion of the lips even of strangers, such words and simple sentences as have been required. The stage of simple lip-reading at which the child has arrived is preceded by months of patient instruction in what are called the elements of speech. These are almost 50 in number and are embraced under the different headings of non-vocal and vocal sounds, vowels, nasals, and liquids. These the pupils learn to articulate



AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF.

years being lost through a want of knowledge of the opportunities existing for the benefit and partial restoration to society of these afflicted children, and more often through a fond belief, on the part of the parents, that hearing may be somehow restored. This is the more regrettable in the face of the fact that "aural" training, or the education of the ear, when any hearing is found to remain, is diligently put in practice in all institutions, and often hearing is improved under this method, and the ear made more alive to sounds and enabled to assign to them their proper meaning.

We give a group consisting of the two instructors, Mr. Witchell and Miss E. Thompson, on the right of the group, together with the house-keeper and collector, Miss Connell and Mr. Wm. Thompson, on the left, the two latter being totally deaf.

Children are admitted to the institution at practically any age, independently of means, creed, nationality, or color. Visitors are always welcomed, and the methods of conducting work are gladly explained by the teachers, who feel much satisfaction in the progress made by the children under their care.

MR. KING'S REPORT, AND "SIGNS."

"THE teachers of the Oral System maintain that their lessons cannot be successful unless the pupils are absolutely restrained from the use of the much more easily acquired sign language—at all events for several years. This contention is reasonable, as any one who knows human nature, especially as exhibited in children, must allow. That the seclusion of children taught by the oral method from those who use signs, and the insistence on the use of oral language as far as possible at all times, is any hardship cannot be admitted. It is part of the system, and until experience shows that the pure oral system fails in attaining its object, no interference with its methods is admissible."

In the above words H. M.'s Senior Chief Inspector, Mr. T. King, epitomises a theory held by not a few educators of the deaf, and gives to it his official imprimatur. For the reason that this theory, by no means new in itself, receives thus the stamp of authority, so to speak, we feel impelled to review what Mr. King says of it very carefully according to our own principles.

Briefly stated, this theory is as follows—viz., that in order to give the deaf a maximum control of language, and especially of oral language, it is both advisable and justifiable to "absolutely restrain" them from any acquaintance with or use of conventional signs. By "conventional signs" we do not mean natural gestures. We simply

mean signs of a character unintelligible to general society. Of hair-splitting and equivocation as to what is meant by "signs" we are weary, and shall not inflict on our readers any explanations that do not explain. The distinction above made is clear to all sensible people, and having made our meaning explicit to that extent, we pass on.

There are those who accept this theory *in toto*, and admit no question of it. There are others who refuse to acknowledge that it has any basis whatever, either in expediency or ordinary humanity. To either of these parties any farther discussion of the matter seems useless folly. Here we have the familiar attitude of the dogmatist, to whom few things in heaven or earth are incomprehensible, and whose creed is the very sum of Truth.

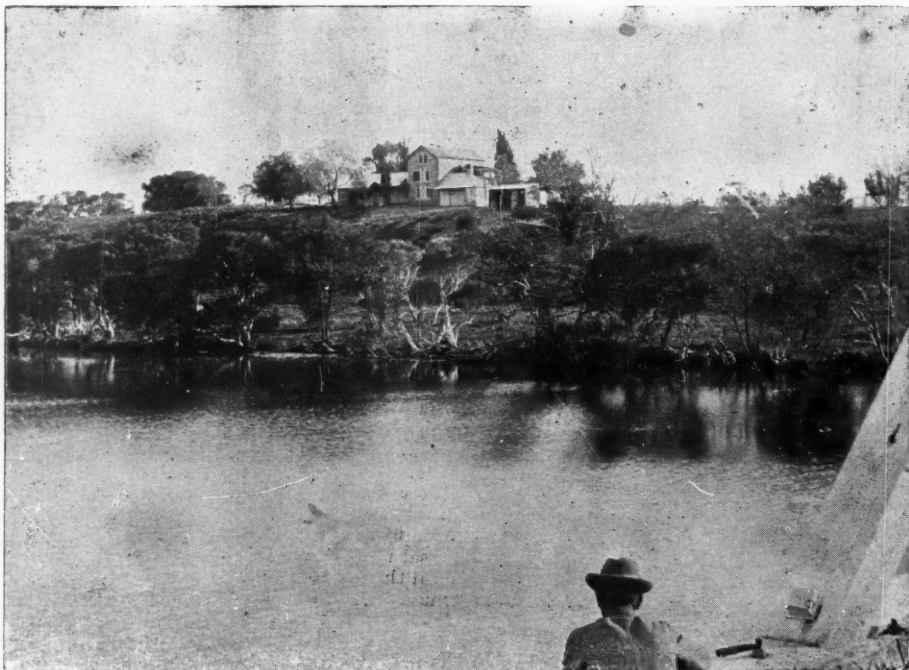
As for us, the longer we live the greater is that multitude of things over which our philosophy broods often and long, but only to confess itself, like Hamlet's, as helpless in the end as at the beginning. Nor is this less true of matters grown familiar to us on the surface through daily contact with them in our chosen vocation, than of more

abstruse problems in life. We are convinced that there are facing us today in our own profession, just where many seem least conscious of their reality, certain problems that baffle us completely—awaiting still the true solution. In the presence of these, it seems to us, the only honest attitude must be one of suspended judgment.

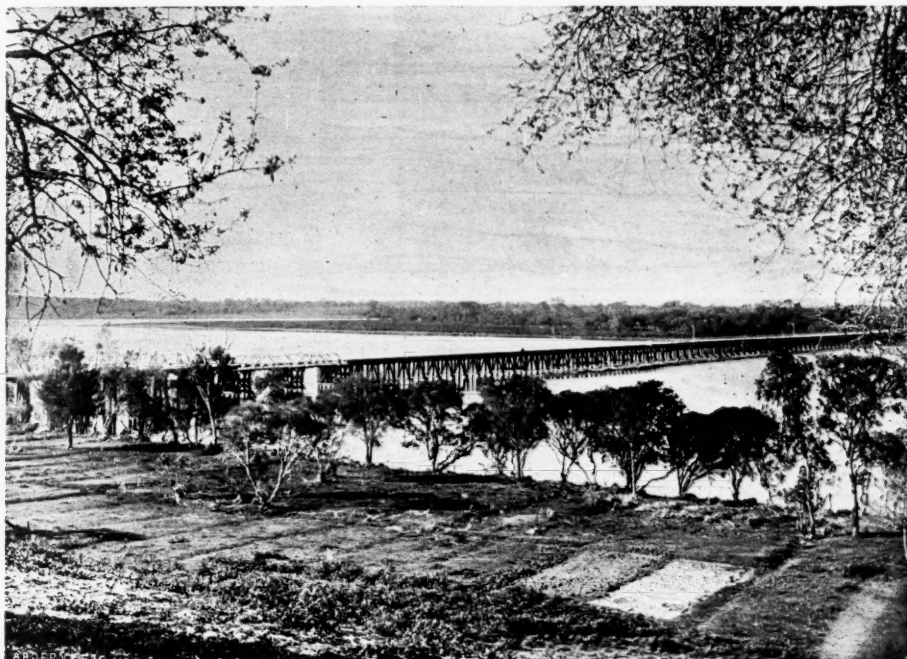
Now, the theory above cited involves one of those unsolved problems, in our opinion. For persons who live in a world of vision only as regards the higher mental life, what service does a sign-language perform? Why do such persons manifest a universal and almost irresistible craving for some such mode of expression? Wherein and how is such a language beneficial or injurious from the standpoint of the educator? How far may even the educator justify his means by the end he has in view? Over all these questions, and more beside, we have spent many hours of thought, many hours in earnest discussion with hearing individuals of every shade of opinion, and with highly educated deaf people themselves, residing in localities widely scattered. But the deeper in we have waded, the less inclination we have had to dogmatise on those points.

We have found among the hearing contingent scarcely any two opinions precisely alike. Among the deaf contingent, we have everywhere found a sentiment as that of the Netherlanders, when Philip II. would have had them give up their Protestant beliefs and forms of worship. There no doubt exists a deaf person here and there who does not go with the overwhelming majority, but we ourselves have yet to meet face to face such a one. Our own experience has been that the verdict from a vast majority of the deaf themselves, the highly intelligent as well as the uneducated, is to the effect that they do need a sign language. In our opinion, to disregard all this serenely, as the mere prepossession of misguided persons, into whose souls we can see much more clearly than they themselves, is astonishingly like re-enacting the folly of the Spanish monarch, or of the Papacy in striving to restrain the people of Europe from having the Bible translated into their own tongues.

But we recognize, of course, a wide distinction between attempting the abolition of signs altogether and attempting to regulate their use judiciously during the period of education at school. What we said last above relates only to the former alternative. Regarding the entire abolition of signs from among the deaf, we need scarcely discuss whether this be desirable or not, since such an event is about as likely to happen as the extinction of Protestantism or of novel-reading. But when we come to consider what functions, if any, signs should be allowed to perform in the course of education, we have in hand a very vital subject of inquiry, and one that certainly admits



INSTITUTION AND GROUNDS FROM THE RAILWAY BRIDGE.



VIEW ACROSS THE SWAN.—AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTION.

of entirely legitimate differences of opinion—in the present state of our knowledge on all the points involved. It is upon this intricate and baffling point that we feel unable to render any cocksure opinion. And further, we regard all dogmatic deliverances upon it as the suspicious mark of superficial views and inadequate knowledge.

There are many gradual steps from the position of those who give to signs quite a prominent part in the mental development and training (not necessarily language teaching) of deaf children, to that of those who would utterly exclude all signs. So are there many intervening degrees between the ideas of those who own much property and those who own none at all as to the proper organisation of society. Similarly, between what an ultra-Conservative and an extreme Radical would have our Government to do "for the good of the country." Where lies the path of safety? However you may answer that question abstractly in actual life men have found the best good of all to lie in a middle course. It is our inclination to believe that the safe path for us to pursue with our deaf charges will also be found somewhere in the intermediate ground.

Now, we observe that Mr. King, while giving his approval to the theory we have under view, inserts one or two qualifying expressions that give a loophole for future escape should evil consequences develop; for example, "at all events for several years," and "until experience shows that, etc." The interjection of these expressions shows that he did not feel altogether sure of his position.

There are two outstanding assertions or claims in what Mr. King says upon which we shall now comment specifically. (1) That the oral method cannot succeed unless the pupils are "absolutely restrained from the use of the . . . sign-language"; and (2) that it cannot be admitted that such a procedure implies any "hardship" for the said pupils.

In our belief, the above claim is one which still awaits demonstration. There are many plausible reasons which may be stated in its defence. But, leaving aside for lack of space all pres-

ent consideration of a *priori* reason against it, we have simply this to say, that emphatically the best speaking and speech-reading, in combination with the greatest general intelligence, which we have yet seen in this country, was found in Donaldson's Hospital! Also, that at the American Convention of 1895, an oral class was put upon the platform, as well as given the freedom of the Convention for several days, which, on the admission of Dr. A. Graham Bell, spoke and read speech as well as any he had seen in an absolutely pure oral school. Yet this class had been taught pure orally within school, and allowed to sign freely out of school, except that speech was studiously encouraged and called out as much as possible without undue restraint. We could go on citing other similar examples in point, did space permit.

Now, unless it can be distinctly proved that the deaf child, who is "restrained" from all signs, thereby gains a *material advantage* over the one who is not, then we could not lend our support to any such policy. That all deaf persons, not imbecile, may be well educated with signs as a part of the means employed, and that they are quite happy in such education, has been overwhelmingly demonstrated. That *all* the deaf, not imbecile, can be well educated, and remain happy in such conditions by oral means alone has not been demonstrated. On the contrary, the evidences are increasingly plentiful, that the deaf do *not* remain happy and contented, when confined to oral language alone. That this last statement is not strictly true we challenge any one to prove. If these things be so, then the burden of proof lies with those who would abolish an agency that has brought light and joy to many a silence-bound heart, and has shown itself capable of developing valuable results among our deaf brethren.

Then there is the second contention—*i.e.*, that it is no "hardship" to confine deaf children to oral language alone, and allow no signs. Observe, if you will, that there is a powerful motive in those who take this position to minimize just as far as possible the deprivation suffered by the deaf, when denied the use of signs. This is to be allowed for always.

We have noted a peculiar but very significant fact in this connection. Those who have always themselves possessed the easy riches of a naturally acquired mother-tongue, and so have had no use whatever for a sign-language, who have never used any signs, and know nothing about them, are the very ones who are the most self-assured that the deaf, too, can have no real use for signs. It is those who do understand signs fully, who have used them much, and who know just what purposes they serve, that are either very doubtful over the wisdom of abolishing them from our schools or are strongly against it. One has but to reflect a moment upon the universal characteristics of human nature to see the obvious explanation of the above significant contrast.

We draw attention further to another point, which is a good instance of the way in which the fundamental inconsistency of a position, illogically assumed, must reveal itself in spite of our utmost caution. If it be no "hardship" to the



A CLASS AT WORK.—AUSTRALIA INSTITUTION.

deaf, if it costs them nothing to deny themselves the use of signs, then why is it that those very persons who make that assertion are continually complaining about the infatuated persistence of deaf pupils in the use of signs. Wherefore the frequent reiteration of such terms as "restraint," "suppression," "prohibition," "eternal vigilance," "rigid exclusion," etc., if there be no impulse hard to restrain, no hunger of the mind difficult to suppress, no instinctive avidity whose incitements can scarcely be held under by a watchful will? We do not see how this inconsistency is to be explained away. As a matter of fact, it is our own conviction that they who are so easy-minded over the exclusion of signs from the lives of our deaf, are themselves mostly unacquainted with the language they are banishing, and do not comprehend at all the real loss endured by the deaf as a consequence. In the name of all that is reasonable, how is it possible for those who even boast their utter ignorance of signs to understand and measure the blessedness of a sign-language to one whose whole inner life is fed and vitalised through the eyes? It would be equally as possible for the hen in the story to appreciate the delight of her duckling in swimming, when she herself had never done so, nor knew what swimming was. You may smile, but the parallel is curiously apt and enlightening on the point in hand.

Now, to sum up what we mean in a few words, we consider it an open question whether or not the absolute suppression of signs is advantageous, even from the standpoint of speech and speech reading. Further, we feel that the narrow margin of gain to oral language is dearly bought by the deaf at the price of their sign-language and all that it means to them. Finally, when we remember how deceptive may be our own judgments in weighing what is "meat" or "poison" for another mind, conditioned in circumstances profoundly different from ours; when we remember how strongly men are persuaded that their pet specifics for adding to the happiness of others are the best possible, though the very objects of their ministration declare themselves none the happier—we shrink from measures that forcibly restrain innocent impulses and suppress the gratification of most harmless instincts. Let us beware how far we pursue a course which involves too much "restraint" and "suppression," though in doing so we are actuated by motives as sincere and well-intentioned as those of the austere Puritans, who vigilantly "suppressed" innocent pleasures till violent reaction set in and more than ruined all the good they had striven to achieve. We might quote other warnings from

history, even more significant for us, but a word to the wise is sufficient.—*British Deaf Monthly*.

MIND VS. SPIRIT?

IT was past midnight on Christmas Eve, yet still I kept my seat on one of the rude old wooden piers at the mouth of the river Blythe. The full moon shone on the heaving waters of the North Sea. Gigantic waves rolled majestically beneath me on their resistless march against the retreating coast. At intervals a wave larger than the rest surged up against the pier as if to overwhelm it and me. No ripples fretted the glassy swell this sultry night—sultry for winter—and the silvery track of cold-shining Luna was smooth as a vessel's wake. The scene was dim, solitary, and weird; time and place were congenial to the mood of one that loves to speculate on the deeper mysteries of the universe, and man, and God.

Suddenly I heard the patter of light-running feet, and on the pier the form of a woman, with unkempt hair, appeared dark against the moon. She paused a moment, and then without a cry cast herself into the sea.

I had no time to move or speak. I saw her struggling in the water, and perceived that the current would bring her close to the inner side of the pier on which I was seated, and within reach of a convenient boat-hook. Then, if I chose, I could save her life with the minimum of trouble and risk to myself.

So, I calmly watched her floating nearer, not struggling now, her skirts as yet buoying her up. Her life or death was absolutely in my hands.

The peculiarity of the situation struck me forcibly. Since I had some time for reflection, I began to ask myself whether, on the whole, I was justified in saving this poor girl's life.

The humane instinct was strong within me, and, had there been any urgency, I would certainly have obeyed it. As it was, I began to consider the question in all its bearings.

What good was her life to herself? Her own opinion was evident. She had, doubtless, ample reason for taking so desperate a step. Probably some villain had deceived her, and she sought to escape pain and shame by this plunge into the Unknown. For worse or better? Who was I to decide such a point? If I saved her to night, she could as easily make away with herself to-morrow. Why interfere? Certainly, nothing would induce me to commit suicide. But although this philosophy suited me, was it as suit-



able for her? Plainly she thought not. We are not all philosophers. She evidently held it better to wipe the foul slate clean and begin afresh. Surely, when one came to think of it, her position was quite defensible, and likely to be as true for her as mine for me.

Then as to her people—how would her death affect them? They would have a mouth fewer to fill, and perhaps escape having to fill another. It is true she might be a bread-winner herself; but do bread-winners thus hastily take refuge in suicide? Not generally. Suicide, too, is a selfish act, and the family, how great their sorrow soever, would be well rid of a selfish member. As for the shame of losing a daughter thus, that was mere sentiment. *A priori*, then, there seemed no good reason for saving her on personal or family grounds.

She was now almost within reach of the boat-hook, floating half immersed in the water, as quiet as if already. Her skirts were sinking; if she were to be saved, there was little time to lose.

I was still deliberating, and the nearer the moment for action approached the greater grew my indecision.

As to humanity, then, what would it lose? It would lose a weak, hysterical female, probably; possibly also a degenerate child. Surely no great loss to humanity!

But all this of her being a fallen maiden was the merest romantic assumption. She might have been driven to this act by any one of a thousand other reasons. The damning fact nevertheless remained of her having attempted suicide. It came of morbidness; it was one of stern Nature's methods of ridding herself of the unfit. And, even if suicide were committed by a healthy person, it would be on perfectly rational grounds.

And so I could find no intellectually convincing reason for performing the act of rescue.

But was I bound to follow reason in this matter? Did not my original impulse transcend reason? This to me was the crucial question, not to be lightly decided, for it involved conscience.

The girl was at last within reach. She was now two-thirds submerged. Should I support her with the boat-hook until I had made up my mind? I shrank from the idea. There were still, however, some moments to spare. She was slowly drifting up the river with the rising tide, still silent, still motionless as death.

Impulse or reason—which should I follow? Evidently a question for the intellect. Whence came this life-saving impulse? Primitive man did not have it; it must be a product of civilization. But products of civilization are not invariably good. This instinct of pity, at bottom, is selfish. It is transferred self-preservation. We identify ourselves with the person in peril, and do for him what in his place we would do for our-



INSTITUTION STAFF.—PERTH, INSTITUTION.

selves. We feel this impulse whether its object is worthy or not; we feel it even in the cause of the criminal we are about to hang for cold-blooded murder. Impulses, in themselves, are neither moral nor immoral; our ignoring or following them is the responsible act. We have, therefore, to weigh and consider our impulses, and deal with them according to our best wisdom.

Is not suicide a sin? and is it not our duty to try to prevent any one's committing sin? Suicide would be sinful in me, I grant, and against my own and the common interest. But was this poor girl sinning against herself and the community? Was it not quite as likely to be an expiation as regards herself, and a release as regards others?

But the benefit of the doubt? Well, was I not, in letting her alone, giving it to her?

I had become to absorbed in this ratiocination that for the time I had lost sight of its object. A low, gurgling sound recalled me to reality; and, seizing the boat-hook, and shading my eyes with my left hand, I looked earnestly in the direction in which I had last seen the girl.

Dimly I thought I saw a succession of bubbles rising to the surface—nothing more.

And then what was to me, and what still seems to me, the strangest thing happened. Reason seemed all at once carried away in the overwhelming rush of instinct—impulse—soul; I have spent many an hour since in vain conjectures what it was. Without, and even against my own volition I plunged the boat-hook desperately into the water at the spot whence the bubbles were issuing, groped about with it a little; then it caught, and I drew up the dripping form, and in a moment had her on the boards of the pier. Taking up the burden in my arms I rushed with it to the nearest habitation, and claimed their aid, my medical knowledge being sufficient to direct the work of restoration.

After two hours of the most energetic measures the girl was brought to herself, and I left her in a sweet natural slumber. Retiring myself, but not to repose, I spent the hours in pondering over what had occurred. I could not but feel inexpressible disgust at my weakness in giving way to blind instinct when I had just come to a rational decision; yet somehow—sooth to say—there was, conflicting with this intellectual disgust, a little thrilling, tingling feeling of pleasure, a sense of lightness of heart; as if—shall I compare it to a little flame in the midst of a great blackness of fuel? And I passed vain hours in trying to account for it on any purely rational hypothesis.

Returning in due course to see how my patient was progressing, I found her awake and well. Hers was a sweet, refined young face, with marks of a great sorrow on it.

"How are you?" I asked.

She shook her head, with a deprecating smile. A strange young lady, who was attending her with great affection, whispered to me: "She's deaf and dumb."

I was at a loss. I did not know the deaf and dumb alphabet then. I took out my note-book and pencil, and repeated my question.

She smiled, and replied in a neat lady-like hand:

"I feel quite well now, thank you, only rather weak. It was good of you to save my life!"

"Are you glad or sorry I did it?"

"Glad! Oh, so glad you saved me from that wickedness! I was out of my mind last night. My sister will tell you."

It was a common story, I found—a love disappointment. A young man had won her affections, but his own had not stood the test of time. Of a nervous, high-strung temperament, the first shock had quite unhinged her mind, and she had rushed out into the night not knowing what she was doing, only conscious of the terrible gnawing pain at her heart, only anxious to get rid of it at any cost.

She soon recovered in body, and ultimately in mind, and neither of us have had any cause to repent the incident that brought us together so strangely—

"And so providentially, dear," she interrupts.
—*Nemo, in British Deaf Monthly.*

To all, to each, a fair good-night,
And pleasing dreams and slumbers light.

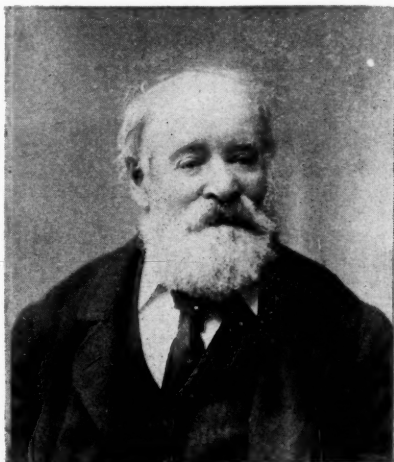
—*Marmion.*

From Australia.

Victoria.

A WEDDING.

AN interesting event took place on Good Friday, March 31st, 1899, when our Missionary, Mr. R. R. Paterson, and Miss Robina Douglass were married in the Presbyterian Church, Prahran (a suburb of Melbourne) at 3 o'clock in the afternoon by the Rev. W. S. Roland. There were a number of the deaf present and Mrs. Wilson acted as interpreter. The honeymoon was spent in Ballarat (the Golden City). Mr. Paterson a hearing gentleman, came from Glasgow, Scotland, a number of years ago, and has been Missionary to the Adult deaf of Melbourne about seven years. He is generally well liked by all, and is highly respected by the committee and other workers among the deaf with whom he comes in contact. On the return of the happy couple from Ballarat, they were so happy they wished to make their deaf friends happy too, and with that intent, they gave a dinner on Tuesday evening, April 11th, in Victoria Coffee Palace, Collins street, which was enjoyed by all present. During the evening Mr. and Mrs. Paterson were presented with a Marble time-piece from the adult deaf and dumb which bore a suitable inscription to the occasion, on a silver plate, engraved by Mr. Miller a deaf-mute. Mr.



MR. THOMAS PATTISON.

Paterson in reply said he was quite taken by surprise at the handsome present tendered to Mrs. Paterson and himself, and was proud of the good feelings that prompted the offering and existed among the deaf towards himself, and hoped that they would all work happily together for many years to come. Mr. Paterson in conclusion said that his marriage did not mean that it would separate him from his deaf friends; quite the contrary, it would add another to help, that Mrs. Paterson and himself would work together for the deaf (applause). Afterwards, an hour or so was passed at various games and amusements and thus ended a delightful evening.

AN OLD DEAF-MUTE.

Mr. Thomas Pattison was a native of Edinburgh, Scotland. After emigrating to Australia, he became a teacher in the Deaf, Dumb & Blind Institution, Sydney, New South Wales, finally settling in Melbourne where he died at the great age of 94. Mr. Pattison was hale and hearty up till the last two or three weeks of his long life, sometimes walking miles a day to see his deaf-mute friends. He attended the Mission service occasionally and was a subscriber for many years. During the last few weeks of his life, he suffered painfully, but at the end he passed away quietly and peacefully trusting his Saviour and in hope of a bright resurrection.

ANNUAL TEA AND PUBLIC MEETING.

The annual Tea and Public Meeting of the Adult Deaf and Dumb Mission was held in the Congregational Hall, Russel street, Melbourne, on May 11th, 1899. Tea was served at 8.30 P.M., when over 150 deaf-mutes and their friends

sat down to enjoy themselves, which they did. At 8 o'clock the chair was taken by Councillor McEachran, Mayor of Melbourne. The following members of the committee were on the platform. Edward Newbigin, Esq., Vice-President and Hon. Treasurer; H. S. Martin, Esq., Hon. Secretary; Mr. Fred Frewin, Revs. Adeney and Fait, and a visitor, Capt. Templeton; Mr. Paterson, the Missionary, assisted by Messrs. Cook and Frewin, acted as interpreters. Mr. Newbigin, the Hon. Treasurer, reported favorably of the year's monetary matters. The Public subscriptions for the year amounted to £441.10.3, and the Church collections to £31.19.4. The principal feature in the report was the purchase of a piece of land for the erection of a church and Institution for the Adult Deaf and Dumb. The land is situated in a very central position, in Flinders street, with a frontage of forty feet, by a depth of one hundred and fifty feet; cost £1600. Then followed the Hon. Secretary's report. Speeches were delivered by Rev. Fait and Capt. Templeton. During the evening some of the deaf entertained the audience with recitations, songs, vocally, and in the deaf and dumb language. Mr. Eartin, the Hon. Secretary, was presented with an illuminated address from the deaf and dumb, which was beautifully written by E. Smith, a deaf and dumb artist. The presentation was made by Mr. A. Wilson one of the adult deaf in a speech of great length. Mr. Martin replied in a speech of greater length and after the meeting expressed a wish to see Mr. Smith and congratulated him on his ability as an artist. On the Sunday following the Annual Meeting, Mr. Paterson, the Missionary, expressed himself to the congregation as very much pleased to see so many of the deaf and their friends at the public meeting, and thanked each and all for their attendance. A. W.

MELBOURNE.

Adelaide.

The Deaf-Mute Mission is doing a very good work. There are 52 deaf-mutes under its care and employment has been secured for quite a number. The buildings at the Parafield farm are completed and were formally opened in September.

PRESENTATION TO MR. AND MRS. A. G. H. COX.

An interesting ceremony took place at the Brighton Blind, Deaf and Dumb Institution on Thursday evening, when the officers made a presentation to Mr. and Mrs. A. G. H. Cox, who are leaving to take charge of the Parafield Farm and Home for Aged and Infirm Deaf-Mutes. The presentation took the form of a handsome tea and coffee service, with a suitable inscription. The superintendent (Mr. S. Johnson), in making the presentation, said they had met together to say Good-bye to Mr. and Mrs. Cox, and to show their appreciation of their long and faithful services. For 13 years Mr. Cox had served the institution, and during the whole of that time he had given complete satisfaction to all concerned. Mr. Cox and his brother were the first two teachers of deaf-mutes trained in this colony, and to them the deaf and dumb who had been educated in that institution owed their success in life to a very great degree. There was at the present time in the colony a complete staff of teachers, and other workers for the education, training, and care of the deaf and dumb, so that there was not a single deaf-mute, old or young, weak or strong, who might not receive the help necessary in his or her case. Mr. A. G. H. Cox was now leaving with the best wishes of all concerned to take charge of Parafield Farm and Home for Aged and Infirm Deaf-Mutes. Mr. Johnson referred to Mr. J. H. Angas, through whose benevolence they were now enabled to train the most feeble and afflicted of the deaf and dumb to do something towards their own maintenance. He implored Mr. and Mrs. Cox to do their very best to promote the work at Parafield, as not only did the well-being of the aged and infirm deaf-mutes of this colony depend on the undertaking, but also that of the deaf-mutes of other parts of the world. The eyes of those interested in feeble deaf-mutes, who were now in the poorhouses of

Continued on page 13.

The Kinetoscope and Telephone.

EDITED BY ALEXANDER L. PACH.

THE Conventions of the past summer afford themes which might be used in a journalistic way for an indefinite time, and while the question of convention utility and practicability certainly does crop out with great regularity, I don't believe any one would care to have them done away with altogether.

The St. Paul local committee certainly set a pace that future local committees will find difficult to keep up. In the matter of the arrangements for entertaining the delegates there was nothing left undone. And after it was all over, the local committee retired with their well-earned laurels and for once did not show the selfish spirit of obtaining a payment for their services. The delegates felt they were the guests of hospitable people of a hospitable state and when it was all over there wasn't anything left but the happiest feelings of all concerned.

The "politics" of the convention were a study. Of this feature neither of the two newspapers gave a hint. You read it here for the first time, but the electioneering and wire-pulling done at St. Paul showed that the "politicians" were not all of one mind.

The presiding officer knew what to expect and reviewed his "Manual of Parliamentary Procedure" till he had it right where he wanted it. The proceedings went along smoothly enough till the Nominating Committee brought in its report, with a division. The majority had selected candidates from the West giving the entire East but two officers—the third Vice-Presidency and Secretaryship. The Chairman of the Committee, himself an Eastern man, was entirely satisfied and so was one of his conferees. The other, however, thought the West was entitled to even more consideration (that is what he personally informed me) and brought in a report favoring the selection of the majority with the exception of the candidate for secretary, in whose place he nominated a Western man, giving that section every office except that of third vice-president—this in spite of the fact that New York had three delegates, New England one and Pennsylvania three.

Some one voted to amend the report by the substitution of the name of A. R. Spear in place of that of J. L. Smith for President. This motion was carried, though there was more or less misunderstanding when votes were called for. The matter ended with the Spear ticket as the only one in the field, but when the balloting begun it was found that the majority ticket had been printed as well as that of the minority which was, at the time, the only legal one in the field.

When the votes were counted it was found that the Smith ticket was victorious. There was no question but what the majority wanted Mr. Smith, and indeed he was the logical candidate if a Minnesotan had to be elected. The logical candidate of the National Association was George T. Dougherty, who was in line for promotion to the office three years ago, and missed it. It will be his turn at St. Louis. James L. Smith brings to the office all the wisdom, all the dignity and all the honor that any member could. His popularity isn't local by any means, but for my part I hope that local pride at the next convention will rise above local triumphs and in looking about for a presiding official it will look beyond its own precincts and light on the man whose presence at every meeting of the Association has been a prolific source of utility to it, and who has too modestly kept in the background. I refer to George T. Dougherty of Illinois, a gentleman and a scholar, who confers as much dignity on the Association in accepting the presidency as it bestows on him in tendering it.

The successful candidates for Presidential honors in the National Association ought to feel much greater pride in securing the coveted honor where local friendship and local partisan aid can avail them nothing.

But since the sentiment at St. Paul was for a local President, it was a cruelty to make the visitors choose between men of the calibre of Smith and Spear. Outsiders found themselves in

the position of the enamored swain if "tother dear charmer were far away."

Mr. Smith had the advantage of being a personal friend of practically every one present and his position at the Faribault school where he divides honors with those at the head, gave him an advantage over Mr. Spear. However, after it was all over everybody appeared satisfied and Mr. Spear can rest securely on the laurels he won as the head of the best Local Committee that arranged the preliminaries of the best convention the Deaf of this country have ever held.

I'm just through reading the proceedings of the Pennsylvania convention, and I'm going to speak my mind, not only as a writer but with the knowledge that a considerable number of years' residence in that state and an humble worker in that association gives me—besides I'm a Pennsylvanian by birth. There, my credentials are good, ain't they?

From the idea that a Home for the Infirm Destitute Deaf people was needed in that state, came efforts on the part of the P. S. A. D. to found such a Home. Year after year the Home idea grew while the Home fund didn't keep pace until in this year of Grace A.D., 1899, a decade after the Home idea took root, we find that the entire proceedings were given over to that one purpose until one would gather the very natural idea that the state is full of aged and infirm deaf people dying for need of this Home.

York people must have got this idea and the telegraphed reports of the convention conveyed the same idea to other portions of the state.

Pennsylvania may need a home for its unfortunate deaf people who may be infirm, impoverished or incapacitated and haven't the means to provide for themselves. But the Pennsylvania Association for the Advancement of the Deaf has other fields that need cultivation fully as much as the one mentioned. There is a big field in bringing about conditions that render almshouses unnecessary.

One hundred and fifty dollars spent in clearing off the mortgage on the little property of poor old Timkins and his wife so that they may keep their little farm in happiness, peace and independence, is a great, great deal better than fifteen hundred spent in maintaining them in a pauper home.

Fifty dollars spent in procuring the best medical skill and hospital treatment for young Jordan's maimed limb and restoring him to his full manhood, is better than five hundred spent in caring for him as a dependent.

Money spent in abolishing conditions that lead to pauperism is a much better sort of religion than Refuges for the Aged and Infirm.

Poor old Mrs. Blenderman's career on earth will be made much happier if the amount spent for caring for her is paid to some friend or relative who will provide for her in their home than causing her to be subjected to the humiliation of being a public charge in a public home.

Homes for the Aged and Infirm are great monuments to man's philanthropy, but like other charitable and eleemosynary institutions we would be better off if we didn't need them.

But since Pennsylvanians feel the need of a Home, by all means have the Home, but there are too few deaf people in the state to think for a single moment of a sectarian home, then let all work for a free and untrammelled one. Two Episcopal clergymen on a Board of which they constitute two-thirds, is two too many, since it's not to be an Episcopal Home for the Aged and Infirm. But it will cause that impression to go abroad and hinder the enterprise just that much.

Again, if this is to be a Home founded by an Association for the Advancement of the Deaf, then by all means let the Deaf manage it. They are kept out of enough enterprises—surely they should manage their Home as they manage their association. Like this Government in its relation to the people: "Of the Deaf, For the Deaf and By the Deaf." As it stands now, two of the three trustees are hearing men—the only thing against them is that they ARE hearing men.

Pennsylvania's deaf people do not need to look among their hearing friends for counsellors in any enterprise they may engage in, and deaf people will get together and work together with

a great deal more zest and enthusiasm if their labors result in some great achievements that has been brought by their own endeavors.

But if Pennsylvanians really wanted this Home as badly as it seems, there isn't any valid excuse for this long delay. A Home needn't be a Blockley Almshouse, or a Gallaudet Home at its inception. The interest of the amount already in hand would have afforded a beginning if those in charge and in authority had seen fit. Reading, Williamsport and other cities, would have raised the means to donate a site and a building, and in case of necessity wouldn't have allowed the Home to close for lack of funds to keep it going. But there has been an excess of conservatism and a lack of enthusiasm on the part of those in authority which has naturally extended to those in the ranks, of whom the real labor is expected. When the men who wear the shoulder-straps are on the firing line, the privates are going to be there too.

With a little comment on one of the papers read by an esteemed Pennsylvanian, I am through. The speaker suggested means for increasing the Home Fund, and in his advice showed a lack of consideration that he has never previously displayed, and in a fit of zealotry went over the brink of conservatism to the pits of selfishness. Now no one but the deaf man knows the full extent of what the deprivation of the sense of hearing means. Take away this valuable sense and there is little enough left.

We form questionable, nay expressive habits, but we are but human in this. The adult deaf man enjoys the fragrant weed and gets the same soothing consolation and soul-quieting effects as his hearing brother does. He may take a little wine for his stomach's sake, temperance reformers to the contrary, and he finds he has Biblical endorsement. These habits may involve expense, but as we live but once and remain in the other condition a very long time, there isn't any valid reason why we shouldn't get all the fun and pleasure out of life that we can. The speaker I have reference to, seriously advised his listeners to give up these indulgences and contribute the amount so saved to the Home Fund—of course this would cost him nothing since it was a case of preaching without practising—always a poor sort of doctrine when expounded by such an inconsistent advocate.

He advised that "ice-cream, cigars, candy, tobacco, and hard and soft drinks be given up and the money so saved turned over to the Home Fund."

Well, if this idea is to prevail, i.e., the idea that because a few deaf people, through their misfortune, carelessness or shiftlessness, as the case may be, are to be supported by all their deaf brethren, those who are not dependents shall sacrifice all pleasures, relaxations, etc., in the attempt.

If Pennsylvanians act on this advice, they might as well go a step further. Shoes in summer are not a necessity—nor "socks"—either—let the deaf do without them and turn the money over to the Home Fund. Conventions are by no means a necessity—hold no conventions but send the money saved in hotel bills and car-fares to the Home Fund. Our ancestors didn't need barbers to shave them nor cut their hair—let us imitate our fore-fathers and send the amounts thus saved to the Home Fund. Walk to and from your place of employment; don't attend balls, excursions and picnics; don't buy books, newspapers, don't buy bicycles; don't go on journeys; don't take vacations—use all the money you would spend in these silly ways for the benefit of the Home Fund, and lastly don't, don't get any pleasure out of life, for in doing so you are a mean despicable wretch, for you are cheating the Home Fund.

Admiral Dewey is going to get a surprise when he views the Washington Parade. Mr. Souders of that city is going to march "in white duck pants." *The Deaf-Mutes' Journal* says so.

A. L. PACH.

Woe to the youth whom fancy gains,
Winning from Reason's hands the reins.

—Rokeby.

GREATER NEW YORK.

Events to Come and Events Past. Doings of the Gothamites.

[New York Bureau. Business and Editorial Representative, Alex. L. Pach, 935 Broadway. Office hours: 4 to 5 P.M. daily.]

THIS summer has been one of the slowest we have had for some years. There was only one public outing, that was given by the Combined Guilds, and brought out a class of people that is not often seen at these gatherings now-a-days. In spite of the fact that there was no bar on the boat, several individuals managed to acquire conditions of "jagginess" varying from "pretty well fixed thank you" to the fighting condition. There were several little rows that resulted from bringing "concealed lightning on the boat or "filling up on it" at the Grove.

The same persons are the offenders so often that committees should refuse to permit them to board the boat—the printed tickets should bear a provision to that effect. These rowdies must be taught that the pleasure of several hundred women and children is not to be marred by their disgraceful presence and actions. These women and children are not to be terrorized by reeling roughs any more than by incompetent committeemen who permit it. There is no excuse for a committee allowing a drunken man in fighting humor to wander over the decks insulting and terrifying when he should be at once put away. No law could be found to be used against an organization or a committee who refused to allow a man to return from an outing in a condition that renders him a nuisance. Aside from this, Messrs. Jones, Abrams, Greis and Gilbert, achieved considerable success, financial and otherwise, in entertaining the deaf of Gotham a day on the water and in a delightful grove. We trust they will repeat it, profiting by the experience they had this year.

On Labor Day, the deaf of Westchester county had a picnic that wasn't marred in any way, shape, form or manner. They didn't charge anything for admission—they gave away valuable prizes and they didn't run a bar, directly or indirectly. They had a good time, a perfect day, and next year will have a big crowd. It was a sort of engagement party for Mr. Manhattan and Miss Nutmeg. They have been neighbors for a long time and it's not surprising that their relations are to be closer.

Mr. Seeadoor J. Lonelyboy has a new pair of the celebrated Walter L. Jugless shoes.

Mr. Edward Hopesson is the possessor of a Done a lap (or two) fall Derby.

I mention these items because so many of our writers tell the brand of every new wheel that any one buys and wheels are only a little less common than hats or shoes, so if Mr. Redinkcity buys a Crowfoot wheel or Mr. Buckrock gets a Muleman bicycle, and the name of the wheel is mentioned, I think those other necessities, shoes, and hats are entitled to the same consideration for their makers.

Some of us are wheel crazy. I know one writer who, if he spent as much time cultivating a knowledge of correct English as he does in acquiring a vocabulary of slang and prize ring, stable and race track tout language, would be a very entertaining writer. Here is Babbles—he has just been promoted to an important place in his concern where he began as a compositor, but his knowledge of typesetting machines, which he has picked up himself, is retained while other and less go-aheadative compositors are discharged. No mention is made of it in the papers, but if he got himself a new wheel and run down to Amaganchange with Blink Mullah, One-eyed Connolly, Duff McCrea, etc., etc., he would be good for a half column of "guff" that would describe his wheel, his sweater, his cap, and even tell what he ate for his dinner on the run.

Then it's possible that some writer "would venture the prediction that he could beat Sch-

wartz Limburger or Dink Gooligan fully an eighth of a mile in a fifty-mile race."

Just as if any one really cared about it!

Speaking of wheeling reminds me that our deaf riders are as enthusiastic as ever, but find no necessity for a wheel club. In wheeling, as in other recreations, one likes to go where one pleases, at such times as he likes and return when he gets good and ready.

Another thing is that wheelmen likes to go as fast as the pacemaker—none care to loaf with the hindmost. As a result runs are not productive of sociability where there are a number of participants two, three—six is company, fifteen is a crowd. There have been no large runs till a few days ago, when Mr. John F. O'Brien, one of our really enthusiastic wheelmen, who is New York correspondent and Sporting editor of the *Deaf-Mutes' Register*, got up a new form of divertissement. It was a sort of pursuit race, minus pursuers, and puzzle combined. The puzzle was entitled "Find O'Brien."

It's played this way: One man assumes leadership, sends out invitations and then gets to the rendezvous late. After a start is made and the pace decided on the leader sprints away leaving the rest to wonder where he went to. It's interesting because it gives one something to think about where otherwise the day would be given over to blithesome gladness and freedom from anything savoring in the remotest way, of toil, except the constant pressure required by the pedals when the road isn't down grade.

The palm for the refinement of burglary goes to a deaf-mute New Yorker, and only the charming breeziness of this new form of Dick Turpinism makes me relate a tale of which the writer is the victim. If a photographer carries heavy, valuable apparatus to a distant point to make groups of a convention, he is taking a big risk of which he holds the small end. While others are enjoying a picnic or outing he is weighted down with wood, iron and glass, that are a bigger handicap than any one assumes outside of the hardy prospector in the Klondike, who essays to climb the pass laden with six months' provisions. But his triumph comes when he gets his group. He may not sell enough copies to compensate him, but he gets a good plate and there are always a few to whom the possession of a photograph of the faces of the members of a body of whom he is one, is a valuable possession. It was my pleasure to group the Empire State body at Buffalo under the noonday sun that involved my taking a Turkish bath at the same time. At Queenston, (Canada,) with great difficulty I, in the sun, got a group of the excursionists posed on the Gorge route cars—seated, and in the shade.

Carrying these plates and this apparatus a thousand miles is no joke, and when the plates are developed and a few are sold, you can imagine the state of one's feelings when you find a miserable pot hunting amateur with his little kodak has copied your work, reduced in size, and is selling what cost him nothing, for fifteen cents. What do you think of a base imitator who steals another's brains; poaches on another's preserves and then sells the result of his stealing while the man whose tireless labor is not rewarded has no means of defense. Its as mean as stealing chickens from the one who owns the incubator and buys the eggs.

But there's a copyright law, and next time no pirates will "get in" at me in this way.

I want to apologize for burdening my readers with my personal story, for I am sure they are not without troubles of their own—but I won't do it again.

Counting the sexton, there were seven or eight deaf people at St. Ann's church for deaf-mutes last Sunday. At the same time, at Stauch's Coney Island resort, there were seventy.

Those at St. Ann's got a sermon and service that lasted an hour and forty-five minutes.

December 4th is the date set for the League of Elect Surds' public entertainment this season, though it has two private jollifications prior of that date. Lyric Hall will probably be the scene of the December entertainment, and many will

hail the selection of a centrally located hall with joy. Lyric Hall, in days gone by, has been the scene of many a festive gathering of deaf people and a return to it, is like a return to the old-time affairs.

Just what sort of an entertainment is to be given, has not been definitely decided on, further than that there will be a stage entertainment of some kind followed by dancing.

The young man, who risked considerably in writing original comedies for a one-night production before an audience of deaf people, is at work on a comedy, which, if it is not seen on Dec. 4th, will be given after the Lenten season.

Mr. E. A. Hodgson, whose business ability and sagacity is of the highest order, is at the executive end of the "Surds" entertainment, and Mr. Thos. F. Fox is the director of the divresification, while Mr. A. Capelli will probably be in charge of decorations, properties, music, etc.

I understand (though I do not know positively that it is a fact) that one of the clergymen, who officiates at St. Ann's, denounced the absentees and wondered why seventy people went down to Coney's glittering gayities, and only seven attended church.

Without going into details, the question could be replied to by stating that deaf people aren't any differently constituted than their hearing fellows.

Out of all New York's deaf population, there are a very few who are willing to give up their entire Sunday afternoon to a service, which would be attractive if it were short, and if it were new.

As a rule its neither. One hour and forty-five minutes are frequently consumed in the delivery of a service that should not exceed half that time. But a Sunday trip to St. Ann's is a very tiresome journey as the Fort George-bound crowds fill the cars beyond the safety point, leaving comfort entirely out of the question.

As a result, the deaf man who toils at his post six days in the week, prefers (naturally) to seek rest and recreation where the sea breezes blow and where he can see the ocean roll, and take a dip in the briny, bracing Atlantic and conscientiously feel that while he may not be listening to a sermon, he isn't far away from the scriptures, for "cleanliness is next to Godliness."

Somehow or other, the deaf-man can't help being as human as his brethren who hear. He feels, and rightly, too, that the Sabbath was made for man, not *vice versa*, and when he takes his family out on the only day he has to go, sees the children drinking in the fresh invigorating breezes; notes the delight of the little ones which they find they can romp on the sand for one day, where the other six they have only flag and cobble under foot, and after such a day when home is reached he cannot help thinking there are other ways of pleasing the Almighty than by gathering in great glass hot-houses on a scorching summer day watching a zealous expounder making signs that are a monotone of themselves, and by repetition have become flat and profitless.

It seems to me that there would not be any loss to any one concerned, if there was a suspension of services during July, August and September, and, if this is not possible and the deaf persist in staying away, it might be well to remember Mohammed's experience with the mountain.

There's a little Episcopal Chapel at Van Sicklen, L. I., which is a stone's throw from the Coney Island observatory. Out of the hundred odd deaf people who gather there every Sunday in summer, I'll venture that 75% would attend a short service down there, and another score would go down, besides.

Then, again, people who are addicted to the wheel habit and find Sunday their only day to ride, would be attracted, if it was assured them that the simplicity and democracy of the Lord of the Church prevailed there and the spirit of the worshipper, not his dress, was the object that gave most concern. A. L. PACH.

NEAREST of blood should still be next in love.—*St. Roman's Well.*

New occasions teach new duties
Time makes ancient good uncouth.
—Lowell.

Silent Worker.

[Entered at the Post Office in Trenton as Second-class matter.]

VOL. XII. SEPTEMBER, 1899. No. 1.

JOHN P. WALKER, M.A., Editor.

GEORGE S. PORTER, Publisher.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY from September to June inclusive, at the New Jersey School for the Deaf, and is issued the first week in each month.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE: 50 cents a year, invariably in advance. Liberal commission to subscription agents. Foreign subscriptions, 70 cents.

ADVERTISING RATES made known on application. The high literary character of the paper and its general appearance make it a valuable advertising medium. It reaches all parts of the United States and goes to nearly every civilized country on the globe.

ALL CONTRIBUTIONS must be accompanied with the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

THE SILENT WORKER is not responsible for opinions expressed by correspondents on educational or other subjects.

ARTICLES FOR PUBLICATION should be sent in early to insure publication in the current issue, which is the first week in the month.

REJECTED MANUSCRIPTS will not be returned unless stamp is enclosed.

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS to
THE SILENT WORKER, Trenton, N. J.

EDITORIAL.

THE step from Rome to the FROM Tarpeian-Rock could have been REFRESHMENT scarce less trying to the Roman TO LABOR of old than is the September journey of the school-child back to school life. The beautiful golden dream of sunshine, of flowers and fish and feathered things, of bike and rod and gun, of perfect freedom and well-nigh perfect bliss is shattered in a day and there come phantoms of confinement, of books and slates, of letters and figures hard to understand and all sorts of gruesome things. At least such they are to you little man and little maid! But, well you know, if you'll stop a moment to think, that from the rough stones will one day arise a temple that will more than repay you for all your trials; so let not these trials overwhelm you, nor even stay one moment your advance in the path of duty. Turn boldly to them and, like little dogs that have run out to bark at your heels, they'll flee, and the path upward and onward will be easy; aye! even one of delight.

BECAUSE THEY KNOW NOT A NEIGHBORING community was startled, a few weeks ago, by the burning of a little deaf boy, under what appeared to be peculiarly atrocious circumstances. He had left home perfectly well and sound. He returned with the side of his neck, his legs and one arm burned to a blister and with a tale of assault by a colored man that was simply blood-curdling. The tale was published by all the newspapers and set the whole reading world agog. His story was that he was thrown into a fire by the monster and held there until nearly burned to death. The fire became gasoline, vitriol and various other things according to the taste of the narrator, and a speedy arrest and incarceration of the man accused alone saved him from lynching. Indignant relatives pressed the case, and indignant citizens thronged the office at the Magistrates hearing. When the boy was called he was loath to tell his story, and when

told it was not at all clear. He was followed by the defendant who stated that he saw the boy pass with a companion, that he was some distance away when he passed, that he had no altercation or trouble of any kind, not even any communication, with him, and that there was no gasoline, vitriol or fire of any kind at or near the boat upon which he was working. Then came the employer of the man who certified to the fact of the latter's having been in his employ for years, and having always borne an excellent reputation. He was followed by the owner of a naphtha launch that lay a few slips below where the colored man had been at work. He said that the day upon which the boy was burned, some one had entered the little compartment on his boat that contained the naphtha, by means of a brass key that he had left aboard, and had set fire to a portion of the oil which had blistered all the woodwork of the room. The officer who made the arrest acknowledged that the key had been given to him by the mother of the boy who had gotten it from her son. An intelligent young man who took the stand had seen the boy in the neighborhood of the launch and another had seen him going aboard. Could anything be clearer? Could it be possible that the colored man committed the crime attributed to him? Is it not certain that the boy, to save himself a possible spanking, had dragged a perfectly innocent man within the very shadow of the gallows. Did the little fellow know of the probable result of his falsehood? He never even dreamed of it, and when it was made clear to him the evident regret and grief of the child indicated clearly that he would never have said what he did had he known; another solemn warning to those intrusted with the education of the deaf that the development of the "reasoning" of the little one is something too often wholly neglected.

WELL
DONE.

OUR deaf friends over in the Keystone state have just had another of their delightful conventions, one marked by the same harmony, the same splendid papers and addresses, and the same good cheer that have characterized all the other eighteen meetings of the series. It convened in hospitable old York, and, while scarce so large in numbers as its predecessor of last year, in the matter of enthusiasm and in the work it did, it was excelled by none that preceded it. In its excellence, though, it was but of a piece with all that the deaf do in our sister state. Judge Bittenger in his address to them took occasion to say:—

"I know of no more cheerful people. They are orderly, attend to their own business and don't disturb anybody. In my nine years of service as judge, I know of no instance where one of your class was before the court. This proves that they are respectable and orderly. It is not always the noisy people who have the better achievements. General Grant was a silent man. He was by no means slow of speech, yet in regard to strategic moves, military and political plans the organization and the command of the army requiring secrecy and dispatch, or the policy of party, or administrations of the government, not proper that the public should prematurely know, he might as well have been speechless. To this he largely owed his success. 'Silence is golden.'"

That they are cheerful, respectable, and orderly, is true of the educated deaf everywhere. It is pre-eminently true of the deaf of Pennsylvania. Under the able leadership and direction of such men as Koehler, Davidson, Allabough, Reider, Woodside, Breen, Teegarten, Fahnestock, Paul,

Kerstetter, McKinny, Dunner, Stevens, Underwood, Grimm, Wilson, and their ilk, and of the Mrs. Syle, Wilson, Smith, Rolshouse, Reider, and the Misses Keen, Lentz, Zoller, Ford, Gorman, Matthews, Pfeiffer, Foley, Loughridge, Stemple and the coterie of young ladies that are their co-laborers, they have made themselves the peer of any community of the deaf in the world. Without unseemly squabbles, free from scandals, assisting one another in every way, supporting liberally a dozen good works among themselves, loyal to their *Alma Maters*, they are an example of what a deaf community may be, when it has high aims and its leaders are with an eye single to its weal.

The most important matter before the recent meeting, was, of course, the "Home," and after a full and free discussion upon the subject, the following resolutions were adopted:—

Resolved, That the present Board of Managers be instructed to request the Trustees of the Society to purchase a site for the proposed home as soon as practicable and then to apply to the proper authorities for a charter for the home, if the site should be outside of the county of Philadelphia and to advertise the home and build it.

Resolved, That in the charter its proposed Home shall be named "Pennsylvania Home for Blind, Aged and Infirm Deaf Persons;" its number of Trustees shall be fixed at Nine; and the business of the Home shall be transacted in the City and County in which the Home is to be located.

Resolved, That the trustees of the proposed Home shall be divided into three different classes of three members each; the three trustees of the first class shall be chosen to serve one year; the three trustees of the second class shall be chosen to serve two years; and the three trustees of the third class shall be chosen to serve three years; and annually thereafter, three trustees shall be chosen to succeed the three trustees whose terms are about to expire, and serve a term of three years.

The three trustees of the Society holding office at the time of the incorporation shall be the three trustees of the third class, should they be willing to continue in office, and the Board of Managers shall choose six other trustees. In case the trustees of the Society should decline to serve any longer, the Board of Managers should choose nine trustees of the Home.

Resolved, That upon the incorporation of the home, all the property belonging to the home fund shall be surrendered to the Board of Trustees of the Home.

Resolved, That in case the site should be in the City and County of Philadelphia, the trustees of the Society may apply to the proper authorities for an amendment to the Charter of the Society to the effect that the number of trustees is to be fixed at nine instead of three as specified in the charter.

In these the nail has been struck squarely on the head. The fund to-day is fast nearing the four thousand dollar mark. Its accretions are slow, as accretions always are under like conditions. What is needed to increase these? Is it not just what these resolutions require, something in sight in which to put the money. It is the history of the Gallaudet Home and of every other home of the kind ever founded that its real success dates not from the incipency of the fund but from the establishment of the home itself. Such a home would commend itself to every one with a particle of philanthropy in his soul. No legislature could shirk its plain duty in the matter. The time is ripe. Let the "Pennsylvania Home for the Aged, Infirm and Blind Deaf" be an entity not a chimera. And now, New Jersey, what have you to say upon the subject of your aged and infirm deaf? It is "up to" you.

PRISONER OF SILENCE.

Miss Kate M. Farlow, of Memphis, Michigan, is now taking orders for a book from her pen bearing the above title. She needs several hundred orders in advance of publication, but the money pledged need not be sent until the book is ready to mail to subscribers. The work is a story of "silent" people and was written by Miss Farlow, who has been totally deaf for more than twenty-five years. Subscriptions should be sent directly to Miss Farlow. The price of the book will be one dollar per copy in cloth, or fifty cents in paper covers.—*The New Era*.

If You See It Here, It's So. ❁ ❁

BY NIXON.

I HAVE been requested to prepare for the SILENT WORKER a series of articles upon a subject that has perhaps been treated of by writers for the silent press with very little system, notwithstanding that it is one of the most important matters that concerns the deaf as a whole, and withal is very interesting to study.

I do not want it understood that there has been no systematic study of the questions touching upon it, for many of the most prominent educators of the deaf have given it serious thought and have prepared articles upon the subject, but that it has been made part and parcel of a systematic discussion in the institution press I think has never occurred to this particular subject—the relation of the deaf to the business world. In this caption there may seem to be but little to be discoursed upon, and many, I dare say, would dismiss the matter from their minds with but a few words. Yet there are underlying principles that, if brought to light by those who have had the opportunity of studying them from actual contact with them or from observation, would prove highly interesting reading; and perchance be the means of assisting numbers of the deaf who are to-day struggling in the world with difficulties that they very naturally consider handicaps resulting from the fact they are deaf.

It is an unfortunate thing that any one who happens to be deaf, but has had the opportunity of acquiring a good education, should bewail the fact that he cannot hear, and, as a consequence, to his way of reasoning, be forever barred from participating actively in the affairs of the world.

No line of reasoning can be farther wrong. Of course there are very many deaf people scattered throughout this land of ours who have never entertained any such silly notions, but I am referring to the majority.

That there are deaf people who look upon their lack of hearing in the light of a misfortune cannot be denied, but why should they take it so hard? Is it not the Creator's way to give to each man and woman his and her due and place him or her in a sphere where either might do the greatest good? Surely He means that he who is deprived of his hearing is expected to find his sphere of usefulness and make the most out of it, instead of running up and down the land complaining that he cannot get along as well as those more fortunate and decrying the fate that brought upon him such a calamity, if such it may be called. It certainly cannot be a calamity, but a blessing in disguise in nearly every case. I do not say this as a result of theorizing nor from hear-say, but from actual contact with that which should prove to any observant person that one who has lost the power of hearing may so use his other senses that he very often has the advantage over his hearing brethren. Numerous instances have come under my observation to back my statement, and only the other night, during the course of a discussion with a friend, he turned abruptly to me and said with great earnestness that the deaf possess an advantage of the hearing in a sense, though they seem not to know it. Were every one thus afflicted and addicted to looking upon it as a misfortune to stop and consider that in himself alone lies the remedy for the seeming handicap there would be less complaint and more determination to take hold and create out of what one has the requisite quality to command success.

I will not deny that the deaf man may have a hard road to travel in his endeavor to reach the coveted plane, but he is not the only one who has to contend with almost unsurmountable obstacles before he attains that for which he is striving. Every successful business man of the present day had to contend with probably still greater obstacles, notwithstanding that he was in the full possession of his hearing? He has attained his success as a reward for persistency and a dogged determination to succeed. Shall it be said that only the hearing can do that? Are the deaf so devoid of pride that they will blurt right out

that they cannot do as well? Some may be so constituted, but to apply such an insinuation to certain of deaf who occupy an honored position in the estimation of the world in their immediate vicinity would be putting it too strongly. There are hundreds of successful business men who have been so "handicapped," but there are also hundreds of deaf people who are content to be carried along with the tide of humanity and be a nobody, only making enough noise to let their friends know they must eat and sleep and have clothes to wear. We have too many of this latter class and too few of the former. The figures should read the other way. To make them so read is a difficult problem for any one man to undertake, but the signs of the times point to a brighter era coming, due to the continual efforts of the friends of the deaf to place before them a higher standard of attainment. Our schools are all doing better work now than a decade or more ago, and the country contains a larger percentage of deaf men and women who have allowed their ambition to lead them up to a high level in their respective communities.

The younger generations are led to look upon these as the proper examples to follow, with the natural consequence that there is bound to be a larger percentage of the more ambitious and successful deaf people in every section that has been or will be penetrated by the bright light of knowledge. As every one is aware, it was not so very long ago that a deaf person was looked upon by the cold world as an outcast, deserving of no better attention than was meted out to the dog, but times have changed wonderfully and today an enlightened world is most liberal with money to provide an education for the deaf. Yet, do those who are so much benefitted appreciate it all before it is too late? Very often it happens that they do not, and these are the ones who go through life with the notion they have been condemned to a sphere out of which they cannot get, hence cannot attain that happiness and high standing to which their hearing fellows have attained. This is all wrong. There is as much hope for the deaf person as for the hearing in this world. It is not the fault of the world nor yet of society that they do not rise to a level with their hearing brethren, but it is their own fault. They hold their destiny in their own hands. What they choose to be they are, and will so remain as long as they make no adequate effort to raise themselves to a higher plane. It is a sad commentary upon the deaf as a whole, but the picture is not overdrawn. I am speaking of the deaf as a whole, but there are exceptions—yes, very many of them—and these combine to bring out the brighter side and obscure the darker.

We will have plenty of opportunity to look upon both sides in the course of time, and no doubt we will find many things in connection to which we have been entirely oblivious. There is nothing like going to the bottom of a matter—and it is our intention to cover this matter in the fullest scope possible. It has always been our belief that, as a whole, the deaf have not shown the ambition they should possess to place themselves on a more equal footing with hearing. That they have lacked ambition has been very clear in numerous instances. They may have had the capabilities but did not or would not use these to the extent that they should. Coming to consider whose fault it was that such should be the case, the inevitable conclusion has been that it was no one's fault but their own. The world expects every man to look out for number one, but in the case of those deaf persons I have in mind as instances this old rule seems to have been wrongly applied. Whether there were causes further back to have been responsible in a degree for their being so constituted as to be oblivious of the possibilities in their path should they take advantage of all their latent powers it is not for me to say here. That will be brought out later when following up the natural trend to the lives of such as may be cited as examples.

Lift not the festal mask—enough to know
No scene of mortal life but teems with mortal woe.
—Lord of the Isle.

A VALUABLE HINT TO PARENTS.

The *Canadian Mute* contained the following editorial? "At the beginning of the last session a gentleman brought his deaf son to this institution, remained a day or two and then went home again. The next day he returned for his boy, saying that he and his wife could not endure the pain of separation. Some parents, however, soon realize the folly of such selfish acts, as the following instance will show: When school opened last Fall a bright little girl was brought here by her father, who then returned home. The next day he also came back to the institution for her, saying that her mother insisted on having her child with her again. All remonstrances seemed to be in vain and the girl, who seemed quite happy and contented, was taken home again. At New Year's the father returned with the girl, saying that they had thought better of it and would let her remain this time. The parents are to be commended for this action. We know that it is very hard indeed for parents to part with their children, but the truest affection is shown by sacrificing all personal considerations and enduring all consequent pain in order to advance the best interests of the loved one. There are other deaf children in the Province whose parents refused to send them to the institution for the same selfish reason. Nor is our experience unique in this respect, for similar instances have occurred in connection with nearly every school for the deaf on the continent.

THE achievements in language of Helen Keller and of Elizabeth Robin, who lost sight and hearing at the ages of nineteen and eighteen months, respectively, are more remarkable, when compared with those of merely deaf children who have been under instruction for the same length of time. But although at first it seems as if their blindness must be a hindrance to them in the acquisition of language, in reality it is not so, but is farther a help and advantage. Nearly all the impressions that are made upon their minds—the impressions that to the seeing deaf come through the sense of sight without any association with words—come to them solely through the medium of language. This is the great advantage the deaf-blind have over merely deaf children in acquiring language; but Helen Keller and Elizabeth Robin, especially Helen, are also unusually bright; and they have the further advantage over the children in our schools for the deaf that their teachers devote their whole time to them individually, instead of dividing it among a class of pupils of various capacities.

If the teachers of our schools for the deaf should visit the kindergarten of Jamaica Plain and the school at South Boston, as suggested by the *Tablet*, they would be delighted with the skill, enthusiasm, and devotion of the teachers of the deaf, blind children there, and we hope they would be so impressed with the importance of constant practice in the English language, as the only means of acquiring it thoroughly, that thenceforth they would use it unremittently with their own pupils. But if they should expect that the same skill, enthusiasm, and devotion, the same persisted use of English in teaching, and even the same advantages of individual instruction, would produce the same results in language, with their pupils, we fear they would be doomed to disappointment; for we do not believe that merely deaf children, receiving, as they do, the most vivid impressions through the sense of sight, without the intermediary of words, could ever be brought so completely under the spell of language as these deaf-blind children are.—Dr. E. A. Fay in *American Annals of the Deaf*.

OF MR. GEORGE FOSS, of Bournemouth, a well-known deaf-mute footballer, *Pearsons' Athletic Record* says:—"Except that he sometimes goes on playing after the referee's whistle sounds, it would be hard to believe that he labored under any disadvantages. His physical drawbacks are compensated for by exceptionally keen eyesight and quick perception, and he is in the happy position that he can neither hear the observations of the men he knocks over, nor when ordered off for "talking back."—*Ephphatha*.

School - Room.

Conducted by R. B. Lloyd, A.B.

Magnetism.

1. Into what two classes are magnetism divided?
2. Why are artificial magnets preferable to natural stones?
3. How are artificial magnets made?
4. Name several varieties of artificial magnets.
5. Where does the greatest attractive force reside in a magnet?
6. Explain polarity. (685)
7. State the law of Attraction and Repulsion.
8. In what substances may magnetism be most easily excited?
9. What effect has heat on a magnet?
10. What is an armature?
11. What is a magnetic needle?
12. What is a compass?
13. What is a dipping needle?
14. What is the magnetic meridian?
15. What are the magnetic poles?

First Steps in Geography.

Of course the pupil is sufficiently advanced to comprehend the language.

1. Have you ever seen the earth?
2. Where can you see it now?
3. What do you see on it?
4. What other things are there on the earth?
5. Is the earth all land?
6. Is it level or hilly here?
7. Is it level or hilly at your home?
8. Is there a river at your home?
9. Is there a lake?

Short stories.

APPLES.

I think everybody likes apples. American apples are better than the European apples. There were no apples in America when it was settled, but the English brought trees and seeds and planted them here; so now we send a great many apples to Europe, because people there like them very much. Apples have a very thin skin and most people do not mind eating it.

ACORNS.

Acorns grow on oak trees. Most acorns have a bitter taste, but some are not bitter and people use them for food. In California the Indians pound up acorns in a mortar and make cake and mush out of the meal.

SPIDERS.

Spiders have eight legs. There are a great many different kinds of spiders, and they also differ greatly in size. Some are as small as a grain of sand and the largest are several inches wide. Some live in the fields, and some on the water; others live in our houses. They are flesh-eaters and the bite of some of them on a man's hand will cause the whole arm to swell up to a large size. Most spiders spin webs and live in them. The threads are sticky and when an insect touches them, it sticks fast. Then the spider rushes out and seizes it.

BRAZIL NUTS.

Brazil nuts grow on a large tree in the northern part of South America. The nuts are three-sided with a hard dark brown shell. When fresh the meat is very good to eat, but they soon spoil.

DOGS.

There are many kinds of dogs. Some are large and some are small. Some have short straight hair and others have long curly hair. Some dogs are useless and troublesome. They bark at people and frighten children. The young dogs are called puppies. They are born with their eyes shut, and do not get them open till they are ten days old. The most useful dogs are the Esquimaux dog, the Newfoundland dog, the Saint Bernard dog, the Mastiff, the Shepherd dog, and the Terrier.

Geography.

I.

1. What is Danish America?
2. Where are the Windward Islands, and why so called?
3. Where are the Leeward Islands?
4. What is the largest city in South America?
5. What and where is Terra del Fuego?
6. Which governments of Europe are Republics?
7. What are the five so-called "Great Powers of Europe?"
8. Which are the free cities of Germany?
9. For what is Siberia noted?

II.

1. Where is the highest mountain range in the world?
2. Where is the longest range in the world? Locate, and give the height of the following mountain peaks?

Mt. Everest.
Mt. Blanc.
Mt. Brown.
Mt. Washington.

3. What is a canon? Describe the most famous one.
4. Of what are Oceanic Islands the product?
5. Name a few volcanic islands.
6. What are the Banks of Newfoundland? Locate the following capes:

Cod.
Farewell.
Good Hope.
Horn.
Verde.

III.

1. Of what advantage is the possession of Alaska to the United States?
2. What are the six principal articles exported by the United States?
3. What are the five principal articles imported by the United States?
4. Where are the great lead mines of the United States?
5. Where are the chief deposits of zinc found?
6. Where are the largest and purest copper mines in the world?
7. Of about how many islands is the West Indies composed?
8. Into what groups are they divided?

IV.

1. Which part of the world has the largest rivers?
2. Which is the largest and longest river, and how far navigable?
3. Which is the longest river in the Old World, and for what is it remarkable?
4. What river drains the great North American Lakes?
5. What large rivers on the Pacific coast of North America?
6. What river on the boundary between the U. S. and Mexico?
7. Where is the Niger River?

8. Name the principal tributaries of the Amazon?

9. What rivers have remarkable Deltas?
10. Name a few remarkable Cataracts.
11. What lake is the source of the Nile?
12. Locate the following straits; what do they connect and separate?

Behring.
Bosphorus.
Babel Mandeb.
Gibraltar.
Magellan.

Physical Geography.

I.

1. Why does the sea vary in color?
2. How does the depth of the ocean compare with elevations of the land, and in regard to irregularity of surface?
3. What are tides and their cause?
4. What is the difference between flood and ebb-tide?
5. Upon what does the height of the tide depend?
6. What are spring tides?
7. What are neap tides?
8. What is the tidal wave and how is it produced?
9. What are ocean currents?

II.

1. What is the cause of these vast movements in the ocean?
2. Which is the most important of the ocean currents and what is its peculiarities?
3. What is a whirlpool, and where are the two most remarkable ones?
4. Where and what is the Saragossa Sea?
5. What is phosphorescence of the ocean?
6. What is a waterspout?
7. Upon what does the climate of a place depend?
8. How do mountain ranges affect adjacent land?
9. Why have places near the sea a more equable climate than those inland?
10. Why do wet and marshy lands have the most even climate?

Second Year Work.

JUNE 1ST.

To-day is Thursday.
Yesterday was Wednesday.
To-morrow will be Friday.
The trees are covered with leaves.
The trees are green.
It is pleasant to-day.
It is cloudy to-day.
It is cool to-day.
It is not cold to-day.
It is spring to-day.
Mr. Walker gave a new sponge to Miss Hendershot last week.
Mr. Whitney sharpened Miss Hendershot's knife.
Mr. Walker gave many lead-pencils to Mrs. Keeler last week.
Jordan gave a red top to Walter.
A boy played truant.
Annie Jackson has a pretty doll.
Miss Wood gave it to her.
Walter is absent.
He is sick.
Pace is still sick.
We shall go home in 17 days.
I have a young dragon fly.

FRANK MESICK (9 years old).

Deaf Women and Their Work

BY MISS HYPATIA BOYD, 1046 National Ave., Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

THE HOUSEKEEPER.

"Early let woman learn to serve, for that is her calling;
For by serving alone, she attains to ruling;
To the well-deserved power which is hers in the household,
The sister serves her brother while young, and serves her parents;
And all her life is a continual going and coming,
A carrying ever and bringing, a making and shaping for others."

Well for her if she learns to think no road a foul one
To make the hours of the night the same as the hours of the day;
To think no labor too trifling, and never too fine the needle;
To forget herself altogether and live in others alone.
And lastly as mother, in truth she will need every one of the virtues."—*Gæthe*.

It goes without contradiction that all women love power, but in these days, when there is such a craze for independence, the wonder is that few women take the trouble to think of the beauty and of the truth of their God-given power, and the proper sphere where it is to be exerted. Hence, I consider that woman truly wise and unselfish, who realizes that the Almighty dollar is not everything, and that her noblest position is in the home where she can advantageously wield her redeeming power and where she is sheltered from the hardening influences of the world.

I am pleased to see from statistics that the majority of deaf women are "housekeepers," or as I like to call them, "the stay-at-home young women." It may be that from a financial standpoint, these character-shaping women are not so well off, as those who are teachers, or printers, or work in a laundry. But still, the "stay-at-home young woman," who keeps house (often without any regular compensation, or none at all) receives something that is more lasting and more desirable than dollars and cents, and that is the ennobling influence of a good home and the gratitude of a beloved father and mother and of brothers and sisters. Furthermore while the art of printing, dressmaking, or laundry work, or stenography can be mastered in a given-time, housekeeping is a profession that includes a life-long education, with many a hard problem to solve. It is always going on like an ever-whirling potter's wheel, and although it is exceedingly arduous at times, as I hinted in the foregoing sentence, yet it has more advantage blessings, consolations and pure and broadening influences than any other profession affords a woman. Indeed, the knowledge which housekeeping requires is so broad, extensive and varied in its nature, and its duties and responsibilities are so numerous, that I often find myself surprised at the comparison between the wisdom displayed by the stay-at-home girl and the average college graduate.

Such an interesting comparison was brought home to me, by observing the daily life of a young deaf friend of mine, whom I visited a short time ago. Her parents were very indulgent in the matter of her education, and when she left school some years ago, she not only showed (to use the parents' words), "poor common sense, but she thoroughly despised housekeeping." She loved to read, was very vain in the matter of dresses and such finery, and was fond of going out a great deal. But financial reverses came, and, as a result, the gay life of—we will call her Marion—was changed to a wholesome, serious aspect. She volunteered to be the housekeeper and was "ready to learn anything and everything." Indeed, her humility was beautiful to behold. During the father's absence, she had to "run the furnace," and not knowing how to start a coal-fire (think of it!) she betook herself with many a misgiving to the tinsmith's shop and graciously inquired after the information desired. The young man was so pleased with her manners and appearance that he escorted her home and personally gave her an objective lesson by starting the fire in the furnace himself. The next day the grocer could not

resist smiling when she sweetly ordered some "congratulated sugar" and some "brick-cheese." We do not have "brick-cheese," he explained, "but I suppose you mean cream-cheese." She had not then, nor has she now, "developed enough muscle to do the family laundry work." I am sorry to say, "but she determined to learn ironing. She got a long pretty well in that work until she came to the shirts, when, not daring to trust her ideas on "starching," she visited a laundry, and learned many a useful lesson. Then she learned other things which she calls "useful and economical gymnastics," which, phrase on being interpreted stands for cooking, sweeping, dusting, scrubbing, darning or mending, dress-making, nursing, hat-trimming, washing, and so forth.

Besides, all this I noticed that she had acquired considerable of that much-to-be desired quality, "common sense," and, in addition, she has honestly lived up to her word to "learn anything and everything," for she does not despise any labor of the hands, is anxious to become well-versed in everything that is useful for her to know, and as I heard some one say, "she not only knows how to occupy her fingers, but her mind also, and to cultivate her soul and her whole being."

This is most truly what housekeeping calls for, for it requires not only study, but physical labor, so that, there is no such thing permissible, as the body suffering at the expense of the mind and *vice versa*. When a cultivated mind is counterpoised by Christian humility, there is a harmonious and a wholesome exercise of all the faculties. Thus, the physical muscles receive plenty of exercise, while the intellectual muscles or the mind, because of the variety and responsibilities of household duties, acquires depth and strength, is judicious, versatile, patient, quick to perceive and capable of sustained attention. From this it will be correctly assumed that such a housekeeper finds time to read and to come in contact with all sorts of people,—and that accounts for her strength of character and broad-mindedness. She is so clever that she knows how to deal with men and affairs, and how to be a woman of the world and a woman of the home. She is religious and believes in the good influencing and training of character and through all this, she acquires that indescribable gentleness which recalls the lines:

"Her household motions light and free
And steps of virgin liberty."

And again,

"Nothing lovelier can be found
In woman, than to study household good."

I have another deaf friend who is married, and she does her own housekeeping so well and in so methodical a manner, that an unexpected caller always finds everything about her house sweet and clean. Her kitchen, and all the other rooms, are models of orderliness; her children are well-dressed, well-behaved and bright. The adjustment of the sun-light is good, and the ventilation of the rooms just what I would wish. She understands the science of domestic economy and is, therefore, thrifty. In brief, it is an ideal and happy family, and this is but natural, since my friend, is practical like Martha and worshipful and spiritual like Mary, I would have her sit at the feet of Jesus as Mary did, but not to the neglect of the household duties which so engrossed the attention of Martha.

As to deaf housekeepers who go out to service, I am happy to say that so far, I have heard nothing but praise for them. Unlike hearing persons, they do not require to be told so often "what to do, and how to do it," and so forth, but they seem to know by intuition what is required of them. Indeed, some deaf housekeepers have a faculty of "scenting the work afar off," as some one said. Then, too, there is no eaves-dropping, and no time-wasting gossiping, for with a deaf person deafness means concentration in one's business or profession.

But of course, some deaf housekeepers encounter disadvantages particularly in the case of their inability to tell when the door-bell is ringing.

But this can easily be overcome by securing a small pup,—a Scotch collie or a French pug, any intelligent pup will do—and train it to tell the

deaf house-keeper when the door-bell, and certain other bells about the house ring. This can be done by instructing the pup at the sound of the bell, to hasten after the deaf housekeeper and taking hold of the bottom of her skirt with its teeth, lead her to the door, or to the mistress, or to baby, and so forth.

But if no dog is desired, then it is well to tack a card on the street-doors,—such a card as will instruct all would-be-callers "to stamp their feet on the floor near the door until their knock is answered." But in the case of the abhorred tramp, and such persons as you do not wish to be "at home" to—well, such a card would not do. What then? Just rely on your dog and patiently await a forthcoming new invention,—the "housekeeper endearer."

And as to getting up in the morning on time a dog, not a dog such is used to engage a ratchet wheel on the cars,—but a real live dog, can be trained to wake up you at any time you desire. And the "housekeeper endearer," mentioned elsewhere, will do it too, in place of the dog.

In concluding this sketch, I wish to say that I shall be very glad to receive and to answer any queries my readers may desire to put to me.

HYPATIA BOYD.

INSTRUCTORS FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

A number of changes have been made in the staff of instructors of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, at Mount Airy, which has on its rolls about 500 children. J. J. Baily, formerly of the State Normal and public school of West Chester, has charge of the industrial department, succeeding John P. Walker, who was in July appointed Principal of the New Jersey School for the Deaf, at Trenton. William Duncan, of Philadelphia, has been appointed instructor in painting and glazing; Miss A. Evelyn Butler, of Maine, instructor in the intermediate department, and Miss Mary Tuttle, of Missouri, in the primary department. Miss Susan E. Bliss, who for fifteen years was instructor in the latter department, has been appointed Principal, to succeed F. W. Booth, who resigned to become General Secretary of the American Association to Promote Teaching of Speech to the Deaf and editor of the *American Magazine*, to be published under the association's auspices. J. E. Geddes, of Scranton, has been chosen an assistant to Miss Grace Greenwood Green, to direct the older boys in the gymnastic department.

THE SILENT BATTLES.

Sages and history, a wondrous story
Have ye revealed, through all the ages down,
Of strife and peace, of battles and of glory,
Of cross and crown.

Brave men have risen to heed the call of duty,
True souls have grappled with the shape of Wrong,
And through their wars have come, in martial beauty
Unspoiled and strong.

But in your homes I find nowhere recorded,
Nowhere endowed with its honor due,
One tale of valor, tested and rewarded—
One tale that's true.

It is the unconfessed, unuttered story,
Repeated in each life from sun to sun,
Of man's long, silent struggle, and God's glory,
When Right has won.

In all the record of the past, oh, never
Is God's right hand more manifest and strong,
Than when, by prayerful, earnest, firm endeavor,
Man masters wrong.

—Frank Walcott Hutt.

GEORGIA now lines up with the majority of the Institutions for the deaf, by publishing a paper. It is called *The School Helper* and it appears semi-monthly. It is a credit, in appearance and contents, to the school from which it hails.—*The California News*.

DEAF-MUTES have lost friends in the death of the Rev. J. Livingston Reese, D.D., for many years Rector of St. Paul's Church, Albany, in which services for Deaf-Mutes were held; and of Gen. George S. Greene, for a long time a devout communicant of old St. Ann's Church for Deaf-Mutes, which opened the way for the founding of our Society.—*New York Journal*.

Pennsylvania.

THE Pennsylvania Society for the Advancement of the Deaf held its fourteenth convention at York, Pa., August 23rd-25th, 1889, the Society itself being nineteen years old.

The city of York was on the eve of the celebration of its sesqui-centennial (one hundred and fifty years). It is one of the most beautiful and thriving cities in the interior of the State and is said to have doubled its population in the last ten years, being now between 30,000 and 40,000. But whatever its present conditions and environments, its citizens may always take pride in the historic part which the city took during the Revolutionary war. York was then, for a period of six months, the seat of the Continental Congress, which had moved westward, first from Philadelphia and then from Lancaster for the safety of the National records!

The first session of the Convention began on Wednesday morning, August 23rd, at 10 o'clock, in the Parish House of St. John's (Episcopal) Church, on North Duke street, Rev. J. M. Koehler, of Philadelphia, presiding.

About seventy-five persons were in attendance. They were welcomed in behalf of St. John's congregation, in a felicitous speech by the venerable Rector, Rev. Charles James Wood, to which the President responded with equal felicity, after which Rev. Mr. Wood prepared to leave. Regretting his immediate departure and, as though to check him, the president humorously stated that he thought he would appoint Mr. Wood Sergeant-at-arms, but the reverend gentleman was up to the joke and quickly, but courteously, declined the honor, amid general laughter.

President Koehler delivered his annual address without notes, and as it contained many good points, we present the following brief synopsis of it, as reported by the *York Daily*.

"We are gathered together here for the fourteenth time in convention. In 1881, we had our first meeting at Harrisburg, and founded the organization. In the nineteen years since, we have gone forward steadily, growing not as we had hoped we would, but on the other hand, had at no time lessened any. 'We feel thankful that we are gathered together here, and glad to have the opportunity of showing that we are still alive.'

"In the past year, several things have happened which showed that the future would be marked with better progress. Last year, he made some suggestions to help the Society by the organization of local branches throughout the state and in the fall the first of these was instituted at Williamsport. All the deaf of the neighborhood, upwards of twenty-three, became members of this. Another branch was organized at Pittsburg with seventeen members. Last month the third was organized at Carlisle and all the deaf in the town joined it. At 4 o'clock this morning in Philadelphia, the fourth branch was organized with eight members. 'When members have enthusiasm enough to get up at 4 o'clock and organize a branch, we have much to hope for the future.' This was greeted with general applause.

"Pittsburg, has a good many deaf—two or three hundred—and Philadelphia has a large number. These cities have more than any other in the state. He hoped that Williamsport's example would be followed by Scranton, Allentown and other cities, whereas he afterward explained, the number of deaf is particularly large.

"At the last convention, held at Pittsburg, he appointed Messrs. Teegarden, Allabough and Rol-house a committee to arrange a scheme for the government of local branches. This committee would give its ideas to the convention and he hoped it would have a good constitution which would help to stir up enthusiasm in the work. The local branch had for its design some employment for the members between the constitution and the ultimate aim of securing funds for the establishment of the home for the deaf. To keep up the enthusiasm on this project and to travel around giving advice and encouragement, was too great a task for him unaided and there was need to some form of supervision of this work. The home fund is now about \$4,000, but for stirring up enthusiasm that will swell it, there must be an agency for that purpose alone. The local branches filled that want.

"Indicating the centers for local branches, he said, Allentown was the center of population of 200 deaf; Reading, likewise; York of 50. In the different cities of the state there are 5,000 deaf.

"Speaking of legislation, the president showed the futility of passing resolutions if not backed by organization and action. He advocated a revision of financial ratio by which half of the society's funds now go to the home fund and the other half to the general fund. He thought the old ratio of three-fourth and one-fourth was better, as under the new the society was in debt from year to year. First, he said, a strong balance ought to be established in the treasury and what was left given to other matters.

Among other things which he said he would like to see accomplished, is the establishment of a school at Erie. At the next session of the legislature there will be an effort made to secure the establishment of a school for

the feeble-minded deaf, who constitute from 10 to 5 per cent of all deaf and ought to be given special and separate care and training. Another duty, is the teaching of the deaf and dumb of Cuba and Porto Rico. A year ago he called the attention of congressmen to the necessity of teaching the deaf of Alaska. On the matter nothing had been done by the convention of deaf at St. Paul, therefore he wanted the Association to pass a strong resolution, which, now that war is over and peace will again permit Congress to deal with domestic affairs, might obtain recognition for the Alaskans from congress.

After some minor business was disposed of, Mr. G. M. Teegarden, of Pittsburg, elucidated the Local Branch idea in the following set of rules, which, however, were not adopted, but sent back to committee for amendment so as to give the President of the Society some say in the election of officers for the branches.

"Local Branches of the Pennsylvania Society for the Advancement of the Deaf may be formed in any part of the State of Pennsylvania by members of said Society in good standing when at least five members are associated.

"The object of said branches being, primarily, for formation of closer fraternal unity and perpetuating membership in the Society and for facilitating means of raising money for the Home Fund. Local Branches shall, therefore, be subject to the Constitution and By-Laws of the said Society, and to the authority of the Executive Committee thereof.

"Local Branches may collect and hold money for special purposes in connection with the proposed Home, but only with the approval of the Executive Committee of the said Society.

"Local Branches shall be governed by a committee consisting of three members, viz: a Chairman, a Secretary, and a Treasurer.

"The Chairman shall issue calls and preside at all meetings of the Local Branch and of the Committee.

"The Secretary shall keep a record of all meetings of the Local Branch and of the Committee.

"The Treasurer of each Local Branch may collect membership fees, but shall turn the same over to the Treasurer of the Society without delay."

The following Local Branches were declared organized and authorized by the President:

No. 1. Williamsport—

W. W. Swartz, *Chairman*.
Mary Gorman, *Secretary*.
Augustus Fahnestock, *Treasurer*.
16 members.

No. 2. Pittsburg—

Archibald Woodside, *Chairman*.
G. M. Teegarden, *Secretary*.
H. H. B. McMaster, *Treasurer*.
17 members.

No. 3. Carlisle—

Daniel Paul, *Chairman*.
Robert A. Kerstetter, *Secretary*.
Harry Spahr, *Treasurer*.
11 members.

No. 4. Philadelphia—

Thomas Breen, *Chairman*.
Harry E. Stevens, *Secretary*.
R. E. Underwood, *Treasurer*.
23 members.

The following committees were appointed:—

On Membership—Mr. R. E. Underwood, of Philadelphia; Mr. Brooks, of York, and Mrs. M. Heyman, of New York.

On Business—Messrs. R. M. Ziegler, Thomas Breen and J. S. Reider, of Philadelphia.

To select a place for next meeting. Messrs. Thomas Breen, of Philadelphia; John McDonough, of Scranton, and G. M. Teegarden, of Pittsburg.

On Auditing—Messrs. F. M. Leitner, of Pittsburg, and H. E. Stevens, of Philadelphia.

At the afternoon session, Mr. James S. Reider, of Philadelphia, read a paper on "Our Opportunities," which provoked an interesting discussion and was participated in by Messrs. Koehler, Davidson, Ziegler, Teegarden and Mrs. Syle. Prof. B. R. Allabough, of Pittsburg, next read a paper on "How Can We Swell the Home Fund?" It was also lengthily discussed. The two papers consumed nearly the whole afternoon.

Messrs. R. M. Ziegler, B. R. Allabough, S. G. Davidson, J. S. Reider and Mrs. M. J. Syle, were appointed a Committee on Resolutions.

In the evening a public meeting was held in St. John's Church. Rev. C. J. Wood delivered a few additional words of welcome and then was made Honorary Chairman. He first introduced Mayor Frank Geise, who welcomed the delegates

in behalf of the municipality. Among other things he said:—

"In extending to you the greeting and hospitality of our community, I indulge in no idle words or empty phrases when I say that your work of love and philanthropy not alone attracts the attention of our people, but must challenge the admiration and command the sympathy and support of all those who love their fellowmen and have heart to and a mind and soul ready to extend a helping hand toward those less fortunately situated than themselves."

President Koehler responded, after which Hon. John W. Bittenger, President Judge of the Court of York County, delivered an address.

Then followed an ovation by Mr. A. F. Adams, Librarian of the National Museum at Washington, D. C., on the subject, "As Others See Us."

A rising vote of thanks was tendered to Judge Bittenger, Mayor Geise, Rev. Mr. Wood and Mr. Adams for their address.

A special service with Holy Communion, in St. John's Church, preached the session of the Society on Thursday morning.

The report of the Membership Committee showed an enrollment of eighty-two members and a total attendance of 180.

A recess of thirty minutes was taken to allow Mr. H. E. Stevens, of Philadelphia, the official photographer to memorialize the Convention in the church-yard.

The Committee to select a place for the next meeting of the Society reported Pittsburg the choice for 1900, which was ratified by the Convention.

The following partial report of the Committee on Resolutions was then offered:

Pursuant to resolutions passed at the Pittsburg Convention in 1890, the Board of Managers employed an attorney to apply to the proper authorities for a charter for the proposed "Pennsylvania Home for the Blind, Aged and Infirm Deaf," to be located in the city of Harrisburg or within a radius of fifty miles thereof, and to be managed by a Board of Seven Trustees. It was discovered, however, that this was impossible, as the law required that an application for a charter should be made to the Court of the County in which the Home was to be located, and this was as yet undecided. On January 3, 1891, the Board of managers secured a charter for the Society itself in accordance with resolution passed at the Reading convention of 1888. The object of the organization as specified in the charter are those "of advancing the interest of the Deaf and for the establishment and maintenance of a Home for blind, aged infirm deaf persons." The charter for the society serves all the purpose of a charter of the Home.

Under the Charter the number of Trustees is fixed at three, and the business of the organization is to be transacted in the city of Philadelphia.

Rev. Dr. Thomas Gallaudet, the founder and present manager of the "Gallaudet Home for the Aged and Infirm Deaf-Mutes" in New York, thinks it advisable that having raised the necessary funds, the Society should first, purchase a site for the Home and get a clear title to it, and then advertise the project as much as possible. These steps will prove very beneficial, influencing the charitable to contribute towards the home, and, when it becomes a thing of reality, contributions will flow in still more freely. With the project realized, the maintenance and management of the Home will next become important subjects for consideration.

The Society should profit by New York's experience in maintaining its home.

In order to provide a sufficient number of active and responsible representatives of the home, it seems advisable that the present Board of Trustees should be considerably enlarged; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the present Board of Managers be instructed to request the Trustees of the Society to purchase a site for the proposed home as soon as practicable and then to apply to the proper authorities for a charter for the home, if the site should be outside of the county of Philadelphia and to advertise the home and build it.

Resolved, That in the charter its proposed Home shall be named "Pennsylvania Home for Blind, Aged and Infirm Deaf Persons;" its number of Trustees shall be fixed at Nine; and its business of its Home shall be transacted in the City and County in which the Home is to be located.

Resolved. That the trustees of the proposed Home shall be divided into three different classes of three members each; the three trustees of the first class shall be chosen to serve one year; the three trustees of the second class shall be chosen to serve two years; and the three trustees of the third class shall be chosen to serve two years; and annually thereafter, three trustees shall be chosen to succeed the three trustees whose terms are about to expire, and serve a term of three years.

The three trustees of the Society holding office at the time of the incorporation shall be the three trustees of the third class, should they be willing to continue in office, and the Board of Managers shall choose six other trustees. In case the trustees of the Society should decline to serve any longer, the Board of Managers shall choose nine trustees of the Home.

Resolved. That upon the incorporation of the Home, all the property belonging to the Home fund shall be surrendered to the Board of Trustees of the Home.

Resolved. That in case the site should be in the City and County of Philadelphia, the trustees of the Society may apply to the proper authorities for an amendment to the Charter of the Society to the effect that the number of trustees is to be fixed at nine instead of three as specified in the charter.

President Koehler warmly objected to the resolutions, but Messrs. Davidson, Allabough and Ziegler as warmly defended them and, when put to a vote, the result was 10 to 0 in favor of adoption.

At the afternoon (concluding) session, a few announcements were made after which the balance of the report of the Committee on Resolutions was presented as follows:—

Resolved. That the Society authorize Mr. R. Ziegler to arrange with the *Mt. Airy World*, of Philadelphia, for the use of space in the paper to maintain a department of "Society News," until such time as the Society may be able to publish an independent paper.

Resolved. That the President be authorized to appoint a Committee on Industrial Exhibition, to consist of five persons, who shall solicit the loan or donation of samples of the handiwork of the deaf for exhibition purposes; and,

Resolved. That such an exhibition be made a feature of our future conventions wherever it shall appear expedient or when the articles for exhibition shall warrant it.

We have from time to time learned that Associations of the deaf have passed resolutions, criticising the management of certain Institutions for the Education of the Deaf, declaring their belief in the superiority of the Combined System to the Oral Method, and protesting against real and fancied injustice on the part of the hearing towards the deaf, etc.

The Pennsylvania Society for the Advancement of the Deaf has uniformly avoided discussion of such matters, and that its silence may not be misconstrued; therefore, be it

Resolved. That, being a chartered organization and one that expects to establish and maintain a Home for Blind, Aged and Infirm Deaf Persons in the near future, the Society has no desire to meddle with the affairs of any other institutions as it desires no other institution to meddle with its own affairs. Moreover, it believes that good is being accomplished by every method of instruction for the deaf that is now in use, and recognizes the fact that parents of deaf children have a right to expect them to be taught orally as they may prefer.

Resolved. That the thanks of the Society be and they are hereby extended to the Rector of St. John's Church for the free use of the Parish Building for our Convention and for numerous other courtesies; to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Lehigh Valley R. R. Co., the Central Railroad of New Jersey, and the Philadelphia and Reading R. R. Co., for reduced rates of transportation; and to the press of the city of York for the very full and intelligent reports of our proceedings.

Resolved. That the Society tender to Prof. A. U. Downing a rising vote of thanks for having acceptably performed the difficult task of interpreting the proceedings of the Society.

Treasurer Allabough submitted his report, which showed that the receipts for the year amounted to \$82.66 and the expenditures \$8.51. Out of the balance of \$76.85, however, must come 50 per cent of the membership fees, a matter of \$31.85, which is owing the home fund.

Mr. Reider offered the following resolution which was referred to the By-Laws Committee:

WHEREAS, The Society requires additional funds for the prosecution of its varied work; therefore, be it

Resolved. That the old ratio of paying one-fourth of the membership fees to the Home Fund and retaining the remaining three-fourths for the general fund be re-established.

By common consent, discretion was given to the Board of Managers to name the delegates of the Society to the International Congress of the Deaf, in Paris, in 1900.

The business of the Convention was then finished and Prof. A. U. Downing, the Official Interpreter, seized the opportunity to thank the Society for the kind resolution concerning him.

After thanking the members of the Convention for the interest they took in the proceedings, for the good work done, and the orderly manner in which all, without exception, conducted themselves, President Koehler offered prayer and, at 3:30 o'clock, declared the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

The rest of the afternoon was devoted to sight-seeing by the visiting deaf.

In the evening, there was first a reception at St. John's Parish House and then a banquet at the National Hotel, which was largely attended. Mayor Geise, Mr. T. B. Elsesser, the favorite reporter of the Convention, Prof. Downing, and Mr. Adams, were the guests of the Society. Toasts were proposed and responded to as follows: "The City of York," by Mayor Geise; "Our Guests," by Mr. A. F. Adams; "The Ladies," by Mr. Thos. Breen; "The National Hotel," by Landlord Metzgar. Simple in character, it was yet one of the most enjoyable events in connection with the Conventions.

On Friday, August 25th, an excursion over the historic Battlefield of Gettysburg was taken by a party, numbering over sixty. It was a memorable trip.

Australia.

Continued from page 5.

the old country, were turned to this farm scheme, and should it prove successful he had no doubt that similar farms would be established in Europe and America. He congratulated Mr. and Mrs. Cox on being privileged to undertake such a blessed work, and assured them that those poor creatures who were going to Parafield, as well as their friends, were without exception delighted with the prospect of being under their care. He had great pleasure in handing them the present on behalf of the officers, and said they would carry with them the good wishes of all. Mr. Cox, in responding, on behalf of Mrs. Cox and himself, thanked the officers for their beautiful gift, and the kind remarks which Mr. Johnson had made in handing it over. He expressed his deep regret at severing his connection with the institution. He felt especially grateful to Mr. Johnson for his uniform kindness during the 13 years he had labored under him. As manager of Parafield Farm he would use his best efforts to make the scheme a success and a blessing to those who would be placed under his charge.

A TEACHER HONORED.

The friend of Mr. S. Johnson, superintendent of the Brighton Blind, Deaf, and Dumb Institution, and especially his deaf and dumb friends, will be gratified to hear that the authorities of Gallaudet College for the Deaf at Washington have conferred on him the honorary degree of Master of Arts in recognition of his attainments and his eminent services in promoting the education of the deaf and dumb. This is the first occasion that such an honor has been conferred on an Australian teacher of the deaf, and only one Englishman at the present time holds a diploma from this college. Mr. Johnson commenced his work among the deaf and dumb 23 years ago, and since then he has devoted his whole time to their education and general welfare. He came out to Melbourne in 1882 to fill the position of headmaster in the institution there, and was appointed to the position he now holds in 1885. The condition of the deaf and dumb has greatly improved since Mr. Johnson's arrival and the teachers have multiplied. The present headmaster of the Melbourne institution, the superintendent of the West Australian institution, the headmaster of the South Australian institution, and the manager of Parafield Farm for the Deaf and Dumb have been trained by him as well as a great many other teachers. He was the founder of the Victorian Deaf and Dumb Mission, the South Australian Deaf and Dumb Mission, and the South Australian Home for Aged and Infirm Deaf-Mutes.

THE Indiana School has an appropriation of \$4500 for the erection of a cottage for the Superintendent. We congratulate Mr. Johnson on his good fortune.—*The Washingtonian*.

The Alumni.

Miss Carrie D. Osmund, is in the dressmaking business in New York City and reports, to be doing very well.

Wallace Cook, of Long Branch, has a good steady position in the *Torch* office in Asbury Park, where he is considered a first rate menu man by his employers. Mr. Cook expects to reside in the Park permanently.

Mr. Charles Cascella has a good position as pressman with the firm of Erick & Lewis, in Newark.

Aby Polaner, who graduated with honors last June, has a good position as compositor and jobber in the office of E. E. Morris Printing Co.

Alfred King, who started a job printing office in Jersey City last year, has been so successful that he has taken into partnership a hearing man. They intend to move into larger quarters and increase the business.

Harry Rigg has a harness repair shop in the rear of his home and has done very well. The proceedings instituted against him by Miss Hannah Adams, of Meutchen, will be brought up in the New Brunswick court this Fall. He is out on \$10,000 bail, but expects to be able to prove an alibi which will clear him from all charges.

Harry Smith, of Trenton, is now a member of the typographical union, having been admitted last summer.

Mr. Dick Salmon, a graduate of the New Jersey School, is foreman of the New Jersey Stone Co., in Ledgewood. The quarries are owned by his brothers.

PICNIC AND GAMES OF THE NEW JERSEY DEAF-MUTE SOCIETY.

The Sixth Annual Picnic and Games of the New Jersey Deaf-Mute Society was held at Haeberle's Bay View Park, Newark, on Saturday, September 2nd. On account of the rain the attendance in the afternoon was very slim, but after eight o'clock a good attendance is reported. There were amusing games for both ladies and gentlemen. Miss Josie Scholl won the potato race, Mr. Max Miller, of New York, carried off the honors in the wrestling bout, and William Gallagher, of the New Jersey School, won the running broad jump, covering eighteen feet. R. Little, of the Pennsylvania (Mt Airy) school came out second with fourteen feet to his credit. Mr. Gallagher was accordingly awarded the prize—a pair of gold cuff-links. Dancing and social intercourse made up the evenings program, and it is evident all had a good time. The Committee of arrangements were Harry C. Dickerson, Chairman; Charles T. Hummer, John M. Black, Paul E. Kees, and Martin Moses. John B. Ward was the Chairman of the Floor Committee and he had for his assistants Fred Ellenberger and Mr. Hutton.

FROM the report of the Mt. Airy School for the Deaf, at Philadelphia, it will be seen that three hundred and eighty-six pupils have been under industrial training during the year. The boys have been taught sloyd work, printing, woodwork, tailoring, shoemaking, painting, glazing, bricklaying, plastering, stone-masonry, baking, and electrical engineering, a total of eleven different trades, regarding sloyd work of course as simply a general training of the eye and hand. The girls have been taught kindergarten needlework, dressmaking, stocking-making, uppermaking, millinery, and laundering, a total of five trades, treating the first mentioned as simply preparatory to the rest. Each pupil is permitted to select, with the advice and consent of parents and teachers, the trade to be pursued continuously while under instruction in the Institution, and the effort made, is to turn out each pupil as a real mechanic, able at once to earn his or her livelihood at the trade which has been taught.—*The New Era*.

A BOLT lost is not a bow broken.—*Kenilworth*.

All Sorts.

HELEN KELLAR, in August last, successfully passed the examinations for Radcliffe college.

By the will of Godfrey Mannheim, filed for probate July 22d, 1899, the Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes gets one thousand dollars.—*Deaf-Mutes' Journal*.

Dr. E. M. GALLAUDET is arranging for an exhibition of American Schools for the Deaf in the Paris Exposition of 1900. It is hoped that every school will contribute an exhibit.—*British Deaf Monthly*.

It is reported that an unknown deaf mute saved Charles Freeth, a seventeen-year-old nephew of ex-Queen Liliuokalani, from a watery grave in the Delaware near Petty's Island, on the 28th of last July.

According to the *Daily Telegram*, of Worcester, Mass., a deaf-mute woman named Elizabeth Davenport Deny, passed away at the ripe old age of 88 years. She was educated at the Hartford school when Dr. Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet was principal.

At the Great United Demonstration of the Deaf and Dumb at Hardcastle Crags, England, a resolution was drawn up and passed condemning the indiscriminate employment of the Pure Oral method in the instruction of deaf children, and recommended in its place the employment of the Combined System.

PROF. CHARLES W. VANTASSEL, for thirty years a teacher in the Primary Department of the New York Institution on Washington Heights, died at his home in Tarrytown, N. Y., on July 24th. The *Deaf-Mutes' Journal* paid the deceased a glowing tribute. Thus one by one, the old-time deaf teachers are dropping out of the ranks.

PROF. CRANE, of the Hartford school, says, "Every youth, the deaf not excepted, is possessed of one or more valuable latent powers, and the one thing needful to develop them is a good schooling. The most valuable diamonds are often mistaken for common pebbles, until their sparkling beauty has been brought out by the polisher. It would be well for parents who insist on keeping their deaf children from school carefully to consider this point."

THE WORLD'S CONGRESS OF DEAF-MUTES will be held in Paris, France, beginning Aug. 4th, 1900, and continue a week. Among the American deaf who intend to be present and read papers, are: Rev. Mr. Mann, "Religious Life of the Deaf"; Rev. Mr. Koehler, "Social Condition of the Adult Deaf"; Mr. Veditz, "The Primary Education of the Deaf"; Mr. Fox, "The Higher Education of the Deaf"; Mr. Robinson, "Industrial Education of the Deaf"; and Mr. Hodgson, "Occupations of the Deaf."

IN THE appointment of Prof. Walker of the Pennsylvania school as principal of their state institution, the New Jersey people have made no mistake. If we are not misinformed Prof. Walker has a New Jersey residence so that, technically, the trustees did not go out of the state for their principal. Prof. Walker knows the needs of a school for the deaf from the ground up and in every other direction. There is no method of instruction, manual, oral, combined, industrial, in which he has not had experience. He will know just what is good for the pupils under his charge. He will put the whole child to school. Congratulations are in order for New Jersey.—*Register*.

No school for the deaf is fully equipped unless it has a good gymnasium attached to it. The deaf, perhaps more than other children, need a great deal of physical training. The Mt. Airy school introduced physical training last fall and the results after a year's trial, according to the *Mt. Airy World*, have been highly satisfactory. It says, "In the place of awkwardness, there came grace, the shambling gait was supplanted by quickness and precision of step, where there was stiffness and angularity

there is suppleness and well-rounded figures. The old flaccidity of muscles is gone and is succeeded by firmness and strength, and the physical improvement of our pupils has perhaps been more marked during the past twelve months than that in any other direction. This is indeed well, for when physical force is wanting even if we have all else it avails but little."—*Messenger*.

THERE are hundreds of graduates of the New York Institution to whom Miss Ida Montgomery, as a teacher and friend, is well-known and fondly remembered. She has been for thirty-eight years a teacher, and her success has been such that through all the long years of service no pupil has failed in after life to exhibit by intelligence and character the worth of her work. During the past several years, the long-strain of teaching has made itself apparent in her physical being, and that she may be relieved of the drain on nerve and vital force, the directors of the institution have promoted her to the office of teacher-emeritus. She will be relieved of all class-room work, and will receive an ample pension that will enable her to pass the remaining years of life in well-earned peace and comfort. Miss Montgomery has the congratulations and best wishes of all who know her.—*Deaf-Mutes' Journal*.

Mr. A. L. Thomas, a deaf-mute, who is at our Prince Street store, is ready at all times to cater to the wants of all those to whom he can make himself understood.

He can offer clothes, shoes, hats and furnishings for man and boy; for warm weather and cold, for wet weather and dry; for any and every occasion.

If you live out of town he will send you samples, finished goods on approval, goods which you may return for alteration, exchange, or refund of money, if not satisfactory.

Suppose you try it.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.

Warren and Broadway.

Thirty-second and Broadway.

New York.

SHORTHAND SELF-TAUGHT How? By the study of the

Manual of Phonography, by Benn Pitman and Jerome B. Howard. A perfect self-instructor. Over 355,000 sold. Thousands have mastered it; so can you. Sold by all booksellers, or we will send with *Phonographic Reader and Phonographic Copy Book*, post-paid, for \$1.25. Catalog and full information free to those who wish to investigate first. Send name on postal card.

THE BENN PITMAN SYSTEM has for 44 years been the standard. Called by U. S. Bureau of Education "The American System." First prize, World's Fair. THE PHONOGRAPHIC INSTITUTE CO., 222 W. 4th St., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

I have used Ripans Tabules with so much satisfaction that I can cheerfully recommend them. Have been troubled for about three years with what I called bilious attacks coming on regularly once a week. Was told by different physicians that it was caused by bad teeth, of which I had several. I had the teeth extracted, but the attacks continued. I had seen advertisements of Ripans Tabules in all the papers but had no faith in them, but about six weeks since a friend induced me to try them. Have taken but two of the small five-cent boxes of the Tabules and have had no recurrence of the attacks. Have never given a testimonial for anything before, but the great amount of good which I believe has been done me by Ripans Tabules induces me to add mine to the many testimonials you doubtless have in your possession now. A. T. DEWITT.

I want to inform you, in words of highest praise, of the benefit I have derived from Ripans Tabules. I am a professional nurse and in this profession a clear head is always needed. Ripans Tabules does it. After one of my cases I found myself completely run down. Acting on the advice of Mr. Geo. Bower, Ph. G., 588 Newark Ave., Jersey City, I took Ripans Tabules with grand result. MISS BESSIE WIEDMAN.

Mother was troubled with heartburn and sleeplessness, caused by indigestion, for a good many years. One day she saw a testimonial in the paper endorsing Ripans Tabules. She determined to give them a trial, was greatly relieved by their use and now takes the Tabules regularly. She keeps a few cartons of Ripans Tabules in the house and says she will not be without them. The heartburn and sleeplessness have disappeared with the indigestion which was formerly so great a burden for her. Our whole family take the Tabules regularly, especially after a hearty meal. My mother is fifty years of age and is enjoying the best of health and spirits; also eats hearty meals, an impossibility before she took Ripans Tabules. ANTON H. BLAUEN.

A new style packet containing TEN RIPANS TABULES packed in a paper carton (without glass) is now for sale at some drug stores—FOR FIVE CENTS. This low-priced sort is intended for the poor and the economical. One dozen of the five-cent cartons (30 tabules) can be had by mail by sending forty-eight cents to the RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York—or a single carton (TEN TABULES) will be sent for five cents. RIPANS TABULES may also be had of some grocers, general storekeepers, new agents and at some liquor stores and barber shops. They banish pain, induce sleep and prolong life. One gives relief.

I have been a great sufferer from constipation for over five years. Nothing gave me any relief. My feet and legs and abdomen were bloated so I could not wear shoes on my feet and only a loose dress. I saw Ripans Tabules advertised in our daily paper, bought some and took them as directed. Have taken them about three weeks and there is such a change! I am not constipated any more and I owe it all to Ripans Tabules. I am thirty-seven years old, have no occupation, only my household duties and nursing my sick husband. He has had the dropsy and I am trying Ripans Tabules for him. He feels some better but it will take some time, he has been sick so long. You may use my letter and name as you like. MRS. MARY GORMAN CLARKE.


I have been suffering from headaches ever since I was a little girl. I could never ride in a car or go into a crowded place without getting a headache and sick at my stomach. I heard about Ripans Tabules from an aunt of mine who was taking them for catarrh of the stomach. She had found such relief from their use she advised me to take them too, and I have been doing so since last October, and will say they have completely cured my headache. I am twenty-nine years old. You are welcome to use this testimonial. MRS. J. BROOKMYRE.

My seven-year-old boy suffered with pains in his head, constipation and complained of his stomach. He could not eat like children of his age and what he did eat did not agree with him. He was thin and of a sallow color. Reading some of the testimonials in favor of Ripans Tabules, I tried them. Ripans Tabules not only relieved but actually cured my youngster, the headaches have disappeared, bowels are in good condition and he never complains of his stomach. He is now a red, chubby-faced boy. This wonderful change I attribute to Ripans Tabules. I am satisfied that they will benefit any one (from the cradle to old age) if taken according to directions. E. W. PRICE.

R-I-P-A-N-S

—

The modern standard Family Medicine: **Cures** the common every-day ills of humanity.



GEO. W. PRICE
DEALER IN
Fresh Pork, Sausage, Lard & Hams
Prepared
BEEF, HAM AND BREAKFAST MUTTON
Stalls 43 and 44, City Market.

C. RIBSAM & SONS,
Nurserymen
Florists and Seedsmen
Broad and Front Streets,
TRENTON, N. J.

J. M. ATWOOD,
—DEALER IN—
Fish, Game and Oysters.
35 East Front St., Washington Market.
TRENTON, N. J.

STOLL'S
 **SCHOOL SUPPLIES, SPORTING GOODS & GAMES, OUTDOOR SPORTS AND AMUSEMENTS.**
30 East State St., Trenton, N. J.

DO YOU KNOW
HOTTEL
Sells the best \$1.50 and \$2.00 Derby in the city, also a full line of fine Hats, College Caps, &c.
33 EAST STATE ST., TRENTON, N. J.

We can Suit You in Shoes. 

Largest stock in Trenton.

A. T. Williams,
139 N. Broad St.

SAMUEL HEATH,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
Lumber, Lime, Coal and Wood,
834 Perry St., Trenton, N. J.
Telephone 52.

Go to
CONVERY & WALKER,
129 North Broad St.,
and see the largest line of Furniture and Carpets in the city.

We have always on hand the best grades of
LEHIGH COALS
For domestic and manufacturing purposes.
ALSO KINDLING WOOD.
Now is the time to order coal. 25 cents per ton discount for cash.
Michael Hurley,
512 Perry St.

New Jersey History and Genealogy a Specialty

AT THE LARGEST BOOK-
STORE IN NEW JERSEY.

C. L. TRAVER,
108 S. Broad Street,
TRENTON, NEW JERSEY.

My Windows Talk to the Eyes

And they tell the truth about
the looks and quality of the
goods inside.
High Grade Suits, Over-
coats, Reefers, etc., for
Youths and Boys at way-
down prices.

B. F. Gunson,
Famous Clothier.
Successor to
R. A. DONNELLY.
OPERA HOUSE STORES.

D. P. FORST & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS
—AND—

CURERS OF PROVISIONS

TRENTON, N. J.

W. H. SKIRM,
JOSEPH M. FORST,
WM. S. COVERT.



Trenton City Sugar Cure.

John E. Chropp & Sons Co.,

Trenton, New Jersey.

Marine and
Stationary
ENGINES AND BOILERS.

Machinery of all descriptions.
Heavy Castings

*** Repairing of all kinds promptly attended to. ***

F. S. KATZENBACH & CO.,

35 East State Street,
TRENTON, N. J.

Hardware,
Heaters,
Ranges,
Mantels,



Grates,
Tile Heaters
and
Facings.

Plumbers, Steam and Gas Fitters, Steam and
Hot Water Heating.

Electrical Supplies.

Bicycles, Bicycle Supplies.

THE NEW JERSEY State Normal and Model Schools.

THE NORMAL SCHOOL

Is a professional School, devoted to the preparation of
teachers for the Public Schools of New Jersey.

Its course involves a thorough knowledge of subject
matter, the faculties of mind and how so to present that
subject matter as to conform to the law of mental
development.

THE MODEL SCHOOL

Is a thorough Academic Training School preparatory to
college, business or the drawing-room.

The schools are well provided with apparatus for
all kinds of work, laboratories, manual training room,
gymnasium, etc.

The cost per year for boarders, including board,
washing, tuition, books, etc., is from \$154 to \$160 for
those intending to teach and \$200 for others.

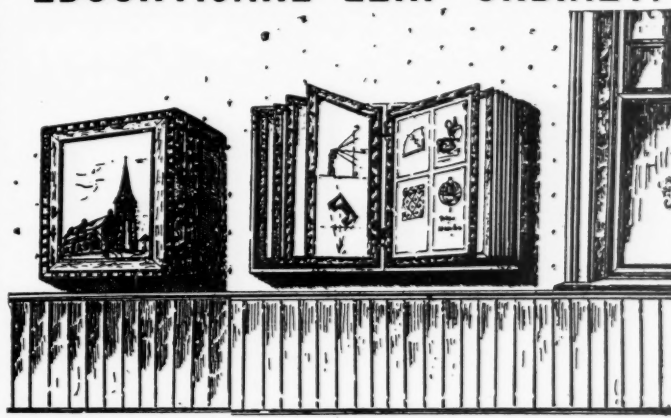
The cost for day pupils is four dollars a year for
cost of books for those intending to teach, and from \$26
to \$58 per year, according to grade, for those in the
Model.

The Boarding Halls are lighted by gas, heated by
steam, well ventilated, provided with baths and the
modern conveniences. The sleeping rooms are nicely
furnished and very cosy.

For further particulars apply to the Principal,

J. M. GREEN.

EDUCATIONAL LEAF CABINET.



CLOSED.

OPEN.

(Patent applied for.)

A New Device for School Use, in which can be
mounted for preservation and use, specimens of Pen Work,
and Maps, Charts, Clippings, Photographs or Illustrations of
any kind.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

**New Jersey School-Church
Furniture Co.**

TRENTON, - - - NEW JERSEY.

Write for Circular and Prices, also Catalogue of School
Furniture.

New Jersey State School for Deaf-Mutes.

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

EDWARD E. GROSSCUP.....Bridgeton
 GEORGE A. FREY.....Camden
 J. BINGHAM WOODWARD.....Bordentown
 SILAS R. MORSE.....Atlantic City
 S. ST. JOHN McCUTCHEN.....Plainfield
 T. FRANK APPLEBY.....Asbury Park
 STEVEN C. LARSON.....Hackettstown
 GEO. W. HOWELL.....Morristown
 FRANCIS SCOTT.....Paterson
 SWEETEN MILES.....Alpine
 JAMES M. SEYMOUR.....Newark
 JAMES L. HAYS.....Newark
 OTTO CROUSE.....Jersey City
 WILLIAM D. FORBES.....Hoboken
 BENJAMIN A. CAMPBELL.....Elizabeth
 JAMES OWEN.....Montclair

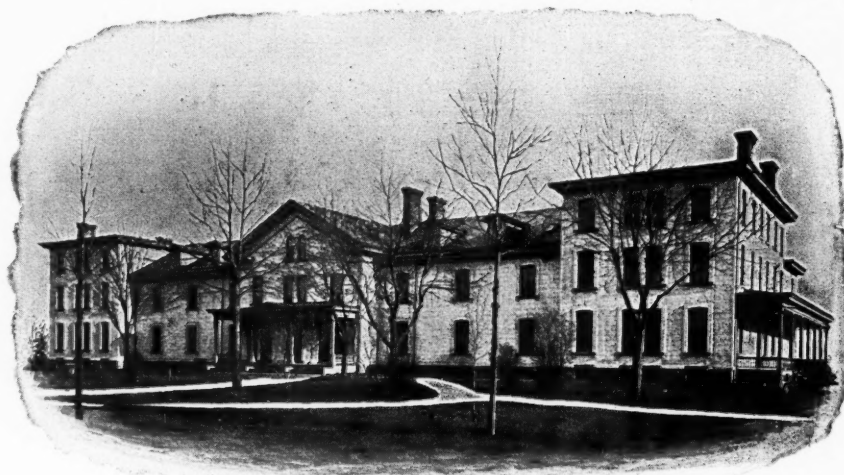
Officers of The Board.

JAMES L. HAYS.....President
 S. ST. JOHN McCUTCHEN.....Vice-President
 CHARLES J. BAXTER.....Secretary
 WILLIAM S. HANCOCK.....Treasurer School for Deaf-Mutes

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

THE NEW JERSEY SCHOOL FOR DEAF-MUTES, established by act approved March 31st, 1882, offers its advantages on the following conditions:
 The candidate must be a resident of the State, not less than six nor more than twenty-one years of age, deaf, and of sufficient physical health and intellectual capacity to profit by the instruction afforded. The person making application for the admission of a child as a pupil is required to fill out a blank form, furnished for the purpose, giving necessary information in regard to the case. The application must be accompanied by a certificate from a county judge or county clerk of the county, or the chosen freeholder or township clerk of the township, of the mayor of the city, where the applicant resides, also a certificate from two freeholders of the county. These certificates are printed on the same sheet with the forms of application, and are accompanied by full directions for filling them out. Blank forms of applications and any desired information in regard to the school may be obtained by writing to the following address:

John P. Walker, M.A.,
 TRENTON, N. J. *Superintendent.*



OFFICERS AND TEACHERS.

JOHN P. WALKER, M.A.....Superintendent
 THOMAS F. HEARNEN.....Steward
 MRS. LAURENCIA F. MYERS.....Matron
 B. H. SHARP.....Supervisor of Boys
 MISS ANNA C. FITZPATRICK.....Assistant Supervisor
 MISS JULIA E. ADAMS.....Supervisor of Girls
 ELMER BARWIS, M.D.....Attending Physician
 MISS MARY E. YARD.....Nurse
 MISS CARRIE S. CONGER.....Receiver

Academic Department.

ROWLAND B. LLOYD, A.B.
 MISS VIRGINIA H. BUNTING
 MRS. ROSA KEELER
 MISS MARY D. TILSON
 MISS M. OAKLEY BOCKEE

MISS HELEN C. VAIL
 MISS ELIZABETH HALL
 MISS H. MAUDE DELICKER
 MISS ADELAIDE A. HENDERSHOT

Industrial Department.

MRS. FRANCES H. PORTER.....Kindergarten
 GEORGE S. PORTER.....Printing
 C. M. WHITNEY, S.B.....Wood-working
 WALTER WHALEN.....Shoemaking
 MISS EMMA L. BILBEE.....Sewing
 MISS BERTHA BILBEE.....Sewing, Assistant
 MISS MIRIAM M. STEVENSON.....Millinery and Embroidery

Classes in Physical Culture.

MR. B. H. SHARP.....Boys
 MISS MAY B. LYON.....Girls

**In a Hurry
 to Paint**



Are all those who appreciate the value of paint as a protection against the elements. The paints you get from us will be the genuine article, and the color of our prices match our paints.

A fresh coat of paint put in the right place bids defiance to Time our homes to deface. I sing thy praises, Paint, who savest from decay, and holds Old Time's destroying hand, and sayest to him nay. For best Paints, Oils, Varnishes, &c., call on

E. F. Hooper & Co.,
 8 S. Warren St.

Only exclusive Paint House in the city.

The better you become acquainted with our business methods, the more you learn of the liberal manner with which we deal with our patrons—the more goods you will buy of us each year.

S. P. DUNHAM & CO.,
 TRENTON.

Dry Goods and Millinery,

« J. M. BURGNER »
Millham Vienna Bakery
 No. 615 Clinton Avenue,
 TRENTON, N. J.

DID YOU DRINK

A Glacé on "Soda" from our
 NEW ONYX APPARATUS?
 Every joint and pipe new from cellar floor up.

Costing nearly **\$3000.**
 M. TIDD, Hamilton Avenue, corner S.
 Clinton, TRENTON, N. J.

Buckeye



Camera

Loaded in daylight Price \$8

Send for free Booklet

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.

591 Broadway, NEW YORK.

A GOOD OIL HEATER

THAT WORKS PERFECTLY
 Is the famous Miller heater. No smoke. No odors, and no danger in using.

Price \$4.25 and \$5.00
 Other good heaters at less prices, but we can't say so many good things about them. Come and see them.

KAUFMAN'S
 123 & 125 So. Broad St.
 35 Lafayette St.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE
PATENTS
 TRADE MARKS
 DESIGNS
 COPYRIGHTS & C.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year; four months, \$1. Sold by all newsdealers.
MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
 Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

Naar, Day & Naar

Printers
 Publishers
 Lithographers
 Designers
 Engravers
 Stationers.

14 N. Warren St., Trenton.

THE EDUCATED DEAF subscribe for THE SILENT WORKER. The reason is plain. It is the **BEST.** It only costs you 50 cents a year to join the ranks of the Educated. **SUPPOSE YOU TRY IT.**